and the 3rd October was fixed for trial. On the 3rd October an order was recorded to the effect that, owing to press of work and the number of police cases before the Deputy Magistrate, it would not be taken up that day, and it was accordingly postponed till the 23rd October, after the holidays. On the 23rd the defendants were reported to have gone home, thinking that the case would not be tried. Their sureties were accordingly ordered to produce them on the 24th. On the 24th the case was again postponed till the 25th, and ordered to be brought up when the court opened. On the 25th the depositions of the witnesses for the prosecution were taken, and the defendant's answers were recorded, and at the end of the proceedings an order was passed that, as the defendant's mooktear objected that the Collector's sanction to the prosecution had not been obtained, a letter must be written to obtain the required sanction. This was the end of the first stage of the case.

On the 13th November a sanction for the prosecution was received from the Collector of Hooghly. On the 14th an order was passed to file the letter with the record, and no further order was passed till the 24th November, when the hearing of the case was fixed for the 27th, and all the witnesses re-summoned. On the 27th the case was postponed till the 28th, as a friend of one of the witnesses was ill. On the 28th the case was again postponed till the 30th, as the Deputy Collector, Baboo Gour Dass Bysack, was too busy to attend to give evidence. On the 30th the evidence for the prosecution and the defendant's replies were heard, and an order recorded that as it was necessary to look at the Stamp Act and rules, the case was remanded till the 10th December. On the 10th December the collectorate nazir was examined, and it was again remanded till the 14th December for the attendance of the defendant's witnesses. On the 14th these witnesses were examined, and then, owing to the lateness of the hour, was remanded till the 16th. On the 16th there was another remand till the next day to look at the stamp rules. On the 17th the collectorate sheristadar was examined as to whether the defendants had received notice of the stamp rules, and an order was passed to the nazir to report whether there was anything in the records to show that defendants had received notice of the rules of the 20th September 1870. On the 18th the nazir's report was received; the case postponed to the 19th, as the Deputy Magistrate was going to the levee. On the 19th it was at last decided.

The fact that a simple case of this kind was remanded no less than seventeen times, and was nearly three months on the Deputy Magistrate's file, speaks for itself, and I much regret to have to remark on such gross procrastination and carelessness in the case of an officer of Baboo Dwarkanath Banerjea's age and experience.

Of the remaining four cases on his file, which had on the 13th instant proceeded beyond the stage of summoning the witnesses for the prosecution, there is nothing to remark about two cases, but the other two show a similar procrastination to that remarked above, and one seems to me to show a totally mistaken view of the law.

This latter case is the charge of illegal confinement, brought by Bhyrub Napit against Jodoonauth Mozoomdar and others. The case was first heard on the 3rd December, when the witnesses for the prosecution were examined and the statements of the defendants taken, the defendants being further represented by a mookhtear. A charge of criminal trespass was recorded against one of the defendants, the crime of wrongful restraint being only considered to be proved against the others. The 12th was fixed for the hearing of the witnesses for the defence. On the 12th, when the case was called up, defendants filed a petition stating that their witnesses were not present, but that they would produce them on the 13th instant, and an order was recorded that should they fail to do so, the necessary orders will be passed on the 13th December. Defendants filed another petition asking that plaintiff's witnesses be recalled, and this was ordered to be put with the papers of the case, but no notice appears to have been taken of the non-attendance of the witnesses. On the 14th the petition and the papers of the case were laid before the Deputy Magistrate, and the police were ordered to send in plaintiff and his witnesses. This order was clearly illegal and improper, and the recall of plaintiff and his witnesses seems to me to have been made under a totally mistaken view of the law. Section 252 of the Criminal Procedure Code does give persons charged with any offence the right to recall the witnesses for the prosecution and re-examine them, but this right can, as it appears to me, in cases like the present, only be exercised when the application is made at the proper time when the charge was recorded. In this case the adverse party had a full opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution when the case was first heard, and if they had not been satisfied with that opportunity, they might have made their application after the charge was drawn up, and before the witnesses had gone to their homes, instead of waiting till ten days had elapsed, and the day fixed for the hearing of the defence had passed. It is absurd to suppose that the legislature would have intended that prosecutors and witnesses should be liable to be causelessly dragged long distances, and have to make frequent attendance in court merely to satisfy a frivolous demand, made, as it appears to me, simply for the purpose of procrastinating the case, to say nothing of the further hardship the witnesses were exposed to, police interference. I have since taken the case on my own file, and a more simple one I never saw. There is only one issue to be tried, as to whether plaintiff went to the zemindar's cutcherry of his own free will or whether he was brought by force, and the recall was totally unnecessary.

The other case on which I would remark is one of a charge under the local Act XXI of 1857 for fighting in the public street. The statements of the two parties showed that they were guilty of the offence charged, and the case ought to have been disposed of in one sitting; instead

of that the case was first heard on the 9th December, and witnesses for the defence were summoned on the 12th. On the 12th an order was recorded that if the witnesses for the defence are not present to-morrow, the necessary orders will be passed.

On the 13th it was recorded that as the witnesses summoned are police officers, and engaged in investigating a burglary case, the case is to be adjourned to the 26th instant, and the case still awaits disposal.

The 24th December 1872. J. F. HEWITT, *Officiating Magistrate.*

(RESOLUTION.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1873.

READ—

The letter No. 3, dated the 3rd January 1873, and enclosures, from the Commissioner of Burdwan.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with grave dissatisfaction the account given in these papers of the mode in which Baboo Dwarkanath Banerjea has been in the habit of performing his duties. His Honor has taken due notice, in the General Department, of the Deputy Magistrate's conduct as a judicial officer; but he directs the publication of the Commissioner's letter and its enclosures, that district Magistrates and their subordinates may be warned of the kind of proceedings that are yet to be found wherever supervision is neglected, as it must have been in this case. The officer who was in charge of Howrah while these dilatory proceedings before the Deputy Magistrate were going on is, in fact, to blame as well as his subordinate. He could have had no proper cognizance of the working of his subordinates' courts.

2. The Deputy Magistrate whose proceedings gave rise to this case is an old officer who may take his pension; but the Lieutenant-Governor wishes all magisterial officers to understand that he is determined to put a stop to dilatory proceedings of this kind, and to insist, so far as the law permits, on a speedy and simple administration of criminal justice.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is especially obliged to the Judge, Mr. Prinsep, for bringing this matter to notice, and for his constant and careful scrutiny of the proceedings which come before him.

4. With respect, however, to some part of the wording of Mr. Prinsep's remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it well to observe, in order to prevent misconstruction, that, strictly speaking, it was not competent to the Judge to *direct* the Magistrate to withdraw to his own file all cases pending before the Deputy Magistrate, and to report on the proceedings therein. The power to *direct* or authorise the transfer of cases is conferred by the Criminal Procedure Code only on the Magistrate of the district or division and the High Court, and in a sense on the local Government (sections 47, 64 and 48, 63). But the Government and the Magistrates of districts will be at all times ready to take fitting action on points to which their attention may be called by remarks of the Judges, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that in this instance it was in every way fitting that the Magistrate should do what the Judge suggested.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor also thinks it necessary to guard himself against his being supposed to publish for the information of Magistrates one doctrine contained in Mr. Prinsep's judgment, viz. that "the previous conviction ought not to have been considered until the accused had been convicted, and it remained to determine the sentence to be imposed." The Lieutenant-Governor believes this to be one of the most peculiar dogmas of English law, which in no sense or degree applies to the courts of the interior; and if there could be any doubt on that point the Lieutenant-Governor is informed that it has been settled by section 54 of the Evidence Act, which runs: "In criminal proceedings the fact that the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant," and, by section 5, evidence may be given in any proceeding of all relevant facts.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that in the Officiating Magistrate's report it is stated that one case was "postponed till after the (Doorgah Poojah) holidays." Magistrates of all grades must understand clearly that criminal cases are not ordinarily to be postponed for such reason. If they have such cases before them, they must go through with them until they finish.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th January 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.						
	Western Districts.	1873.				
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan ...	Jan. 21st*	Nil.	Weather cloudy and cold. ...	Amun dhan wholly reaped, outturn estimated at 12 annas. Winter crops favorable.	Fever decreasing.
2	Bancoorah ...	,, 18th	Nil.	Dry and cold ...	The paddy crops have been all cut. The rubee crops are doing well.	
3	Beerbhoom ...	,, 18th	Nil.	Dry and fine ...	Rice crop completely cut everywhere but in parts of Kushba and Lobpore. The prospects of winter crops are favorable, but would be the better for some rain.	
4	Midnapore ...	,, 18th	Nil.	Temperature very variable.	Boro crops are nearly ready for planting out. Other cold weather crops average.	
5	Hooghly ...	,, 18th	Nil.	Fair, cold night and day. North wind; foggy.	Winter crops good; some of them are cut.	
	Howrah ...	,, 18th	Nil.	No rain. Wind varying from north to south.	The amun rice has been cut and has yielded a fair return. The cultivators have commenced cutting the sugarcane.	
	Central Districts.					
Presidency Divn. 6	24-Pergunnahs ...	,, 21st	Nil.	Cold and dry ...	Two-thirds of the amun paddy crop have been harvested, and other crops of the season are progressing favorably.	Fever and cholera abating.
7	Nuddea ...	,, 18th	Nil.	Seasonable ...	The condition and prospects of the crops are generally favorable.	
8	Jessore ...	,, 18th	Nil.	Cold. Foggy two days in morning.	Good.	
Rajshahye Division. 9	Moorshedabad ...	,, 18th	Nil.	Fair and seasonable ...	Linseed, moong and kalai crops have been cut; cold weather crops doing well. Sugarcane has yielded a full crop in some places. In thannah Rughunathgunge silk-worms have turned out better than during the last three years.	
10	Dinagepore ...	,, 18th	Nil.	Cloudy, but no rain ...	Good.	
11	Maldah ...	,, 18th	Nil.	Fair, cool and foggy; 18th cloudy. Max. Therm. 65°, Min. 57. Baro. 29·750 and 29·550.	Hymunty dhan has been reaped and about 14 annas crop gained. Kalai is being reaped and is expected to yield a good harvest; other cold weather crops are in a promising state.	
12	Rajshahye ...	,, 18th	Nil.	Fine and very cool ...	The amun and ropa dhan have almost been reaped. Indigo is flourishing; sugarcane and kalai are being cut. Rubee crops are also flourishing.	

* Telegram of the 21st January received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)						
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)	1873.				
Rajshahye Divn.—(*Contd.*) 13	Rungpore ...	Jan. 18th	Nil.	Weather fine and less cold with fogs.	All favorable.	
14	Bograh ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Fine and cold ...	The reaping of the amun crop is not yet finished entirely. The outturn, as already reported, is likely to be generally full. The minor crops promise well.	
15	Pubna ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Seasonable and fair; north-west wind.	The amun paddy has been nearly gathered, and the winter crops are progressing well.	
Cooch Behar Divn. 16	Darjeeling ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Very cold and misty...	In the hills, wheat and barley are on the field and progressing well. In the teraie, mustard is only on ground; other crops have all been reaped.	District healthy.
17	Julpigoree ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Foggy, raw weather, promising rain.	Mustard crop average. Til crop cut, the outturn has been an average one. A very fair crop of hymunti dhan has been gathered.	
	Cooch Behar ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Very cold. The mornings are foggy.	The reaping of dhan crop nearly finished. Prospects of cold weather crops continuing good.	
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca Division. 18	Dacca ...	„ 21st*	Nil.	Weather fair and cold. Cloudy for the last two days, and heavy rain in the north of the district on Sunday.	Prospects of crops favorable.	
19	Furreedpore ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Weather dry and cold	The harvest continues good.	
20	Backergunge ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Cold ...	Good.	
21	Mymensing ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Fair ...	Crops continue to look well.	Cholera still prevails in many places, but small-pox is on the decrease.
22	Sylhet ...	„ 11th	·68	Cloudy and hot on Monday and Tuesday, followed up by a smart shower on Tuesday night, and a good deal of thunder on Wednesday night. Since then the weather has been very cold. The thermometer has been as low as 45° towards morning, lower than has been known for years.	Crops all cut. The harvest better than was last year, which was an unusually good one.	
23	Cachar ...	„ 11th	1·0	Rain at night twice during the week. Very cold and clear since.	All dhan cut.	
Chittagong Divn. 24	Chittagong ...	„ 11th	Nil.	Fine. Has become cooler towards end of the week.	Generally favorable. Paddy nearly all cut. Nothing new to report.	
25	Noakhally ...	„ 11th	Nil.	Fair and cold ...	Amun dhan nearly gathered in. Cold weather crops progressing favorably.	

* Telegram of the 21st January received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)						
	Eastern Districts.—(*Contd.*)	1873.				
Chittagong Divn.—(*Contd.*) 26	Tipperah ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Fair. ...	Amun dhan almost entirely harvested. General outturn good. Prospects of cold weather crops good.	Cholera still in the district.
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	„ 11th	Nil.	Very cold at night and morning. Cloudy on the 9th instant.	Cotton gathering is nearly over. The prospects of mustard are good.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	„ 11th	Nil.	Generally clear, but occasionally cloudy during the first part of the week; the last two days being very cool.	The rice crop has all been reaped. Mustard still being gathered in. Prospects good.	
BEHAR.						
Patna Division. 28	Patna ...	„ 21st*	0·02	Weather fine ...	The rubee crops are thriving well, though rain is still wanted in some parts of the district.	Health of the district good.
29	Gya ..	„ 18th	Nil.	Fine, but not as cold as last week.	The crops are tolerably fair. Rain still wanted in some places.	
30	Shahabad ...	„ 18th	Slight rain	West wind, cold and clear till 16th; afterwards the wind veered to the east, and it became cloudy.	A small quantity of rain fell on the night of the 17th and morning of the 18th. It has been useful as far it goes, but the weather being at present hazy, there is some fear of blight. Rain is much required in south of the district. The crops on the ground generally good.	
31	Tirhoot ...	„ 18th	A little drizzling rain on the night of 17th.	Cold and wet ...	The rice is being stacked. The prospects of the rubee crops are hopeful. Poppy needs rain. The price of rice has descended to the minimum rate usual in every year during the harvest time.	
32	Sarun ..	„ 18th	Nil.	Cold and cloudy; east and west winds.	Cold weather crops thriving well, but rain is wanted.	
33	Chumparun ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Very cold; west and east winds. A slight drizzling rain on the morning of the 18th instant.	The prospects of the crops remain the same as last week. The rain has been beneficial to a limited extent.	
Bhaugulpore Divn. 34	Monghyr	„ 18th	Nil.	Very cold; no rain ...	Excellent.	
35	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 21st*	·17	.....	No change from last week; rubee crops very good.	Small-pox decreasing except in Banka subdivision. Fever in the north dying out.
36	Purneah ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Cold and seasonable ...	The aughany crop has now been reaped. There has been a good crop. Kalai and kurthee are now being gathered. A little rain is wanted for the rubee	Fever is still prevalent, and there are some cases of small-pox.
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs..	„ 18th	Nil.	Cold and bracing ...	From 10 to 12 annas of a full dhan crop has been reaped, and rubee crops will probably yield 12 annas.	
ORISSA						
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack ...	„ 21st*	Nil.	Weather changeable and cloudy.	Cold weather crops generally very good.	
39	Pooree ..	„ 11th	Nil.	Clear and cool ...	Thanks to the inundation of July, there is an unusual breadth of land under rubee crop, which is doing excellently.	
40	Balasore ..	„ 18th	Nil.	Foggy and variable ..	Good. The harvesting of winter crops has commenced.	

* Telegram of the 21st January received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.	1863.				
41	Hazareebaugh ...	Jan. 18th	Nil.	Bright and not so cold.	The rain reported as having fallen last week was very partial. Rain very much required, particularly in the northern and eastern portions of the district.	Small-pox still prevalent in Echack and Pachumba sub-division.
42	Lohardduggah ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Very cold at beginning of week. Afterwards getting warmer; high winds continue.	Fair rubee crops expected. Rain wanted.	
43	Singbhoom ...	„ 11th	Nil.	Seasonable ...	Favorable.	
44	Maunbhoom ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Fair and cold.	The rubee crops on the ground are doing well and promise a good outturn.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah ...	„ 11th	0·25	Cloudy from 6th to 8th, and there was some rain on the 8th between 1 and 2 P.M. Getting colder from the evening of the 8th.	No change since last report. Cold weather crops promise well.	
46	Kamroop ...	„ 20th*	Nil.	Weather very cold, but fogs not so heavy.	Mustard, pulse, and sugarcane crops promise favorably.	Public health good.
47	Durrung ...	„ 11th	0·15	Weather foggy; south-west breeze prevailing.	Sugarcane being cut; crop finer than usual.	
48	Nowgong ...	„ 11th	Nil.	Weather cold, clear and seasonable.	All the rice crops have been almost cut; and gathered in. The mustard and kalai crops promise well, also sugarcane. Tea bushes being pruned on tea estates.	
49	Seebsaugor ...	„ 11th	0·31	The weather during the week was cold and cloudy with a few light showers of rain.	The dhan crop is all reaped. Cold weather crops are satisfactory.	Cholera appears to have much decreased.
50	Luckimpore ...	„ 11th	Nil.	Cold, cloudy weather with slight fogs in mornings, seasonable and favorable for all the staple crops of the district. At North Luckimpore sub-division the first part of the week was fair and dry. Towards the end cloudy, but no rain.	Rice crop all gathered. Sugarcane and pulses doing very well. Tea pruning in progress.	No further reports of cholera for some days.
51	Naga Hills ...	„ 4th	Nil.	Fine throughout the district.	The whole of the crops may be said to have been gathered in, and are generally considered good.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 11th	Nil.	The weather is very cold, and there has been frost at night.	At present there are no crops under cultivation.	
53	Garo Hills ...	„ 11th	0·45	The weather has been generally fine. On Wednesday there was some rain.	The Garos are preparing their jooms.	

* Telegram of the 20th January received on the 21st.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st January 1873.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 1st to 4th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 5th to 11th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	11th Jan.	
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Culna	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	ditto	0·10	0·10	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	ditto	0·02	0·02	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Tumlook	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	4th Jan.	
		Gurbetta	ditto	Nil.	ditto	11th Jan.	
		Contai—Dy. Collr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Contai—Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	4th Jan.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	ditto	Nil.	ditto	11th Jan.	
		Serampore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Alipore—Dispensary	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Alipore—Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Barripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Satkherah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Bongong	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Nurail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Khoolneah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Jenidah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Bagirhaut	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Magoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	ditto	0·10	0·10	ditto.	
		Jamoosakandi	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
		City Moorshedabad	Nil.	0·07	0·07	11th Jan.	
		Jungipore	ditto	0·43	0·43	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	ditto	0·05	0·05	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	ditto	0·50	0·50	ditto.	
	Maldah	Maldah	ditto	0·27	0·27	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Beauleah	ditto	0·23	0·23	ditto.	
		Nattore	ditto	0·28	0·28	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	ditto	0·05	0·05	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Titalya	ditto	0·20	0·20	ditto.	
	Bograh	Bograh	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Serajgunge	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	4th Jan.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling—Telegraph Office	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	
		Darjeeling—Hospital	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	11th Jan.	
		Rungbee	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil.	0·05	0·05	11th Jan.	
		Fallacotta	ditto	0·14	0·14	ditto.	
		Boda	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars	Buxa	ditto	0·44	0·44	ditto.	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca—Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Dacca—Hospital	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Moonshegunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Manickgunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Goalundo	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Madaripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Mymensing	ditto	0·10	0·10	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Atteah	ditto	0·04	0·04	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Not rec.	0·68	0·68	ditto	Not received 1st to 4th Jan.
	Cachar	Cachar	Nil.	1·00	1·00	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
		Koyah	Nil.	0·36	0·36	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong—Telegraph Office	ditto	2·00	2·00	ditto.	
		Chittagong—Jail	ditto	Not rec.	Nil.	4th Jan.	
		Cox's Bazar	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamutee Hill	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally	ditto	Nil.	ditto	11th Jan.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 1st to 4th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 5th to 11th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
	BEHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil.	0·17	0·17	11th Jan.	
		Behar	ditto	0·39	0·39	ditto.	
		Barh	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Dinapore—Jail	ditto	0·21	0·21	ditto.	
		Dinapore—Cantonment	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	ditto	0·06	0·06	ditto.	
		Nowadah	ditto	0·10	0·10	ditto.	
		Aurungabad	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	.....	0·10	0·10	ditto	From 6th January.
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil.	0·30	0·30	ditto.	
		Sasseram	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Buxar	ditto	0·15	0·15	ditto.	
		Bhubooah	ditto	Not rec.	Nil.	4th Jan.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	ditto	0·90	0·90	11th Jan.	
		Durbangah	Not rec.	0·02	0·02	ditto	Not received 1st to 4th Jan.
		Hajipore	Nil.	0·15	0·15	ditto.	
		Mudhubani	ditto	0·18	0·18	ditto.	
		Seetamaree	ditto	0·20	0·20	ditto.	
		Tajpore	Not rec.	0·25	0·25	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Sarun	Chuprah	Nil.	0·13	0·13	ditto.	
		Sewan	Not rec.	0·15	0·15	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Moteehari	Nil.	0·10	0·10	ditto.	
		Bettiah	ditto	Not rec.	Nil.	4th Jan.	
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	ditto	0·21	0·21	11th Jan.	
		Begoosarai	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
		Jamooie	Nil.	0·26	0·26	11th Jan.	
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	ditto	0·23	0·23	ditto.	
		Soopool	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Banka	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Kishengunge	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	ditto.	
		Arrareah	ditto	Nil.	ditto	4th Jan.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	ditto	0·22	0·22	11th Jan.	
		Jamtara	ditto	Not rec.	Nil.	4th Jan.	
		Rajmehal	ditto	Nil.	ditto	11th Jan.	
		Pakour	Not rec.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Nya-Doomka	Nil.	0·09	0·09	ditto.	
		Godda	ditto	0·11	0·11	ditto.	
	ORISSA.						
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack—Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Cuttack—Hospital	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Jajipore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Jugutsingpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		False Point	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	4th Jan.	
	Pooree	Pooree	ditto	Nil.	ditto	11th Jan.	
		Khoordah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	Not rec.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	ditto	Not rec.	.....	.....	
	CHOTA NAGPORE—						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazarecbaugh	Hazarecbaugh—Jail	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	11th Jan.	
		Hazarecbaugh—Dispensary	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Pachumba	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Palamow	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	4th Jan.	
		Dhoobree	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	ditto	0·11	0·11	11th Jan.	
		Burpettah	ditto	0·15	0·15	ditto.	
	Durrung	Tezpore	ditto	Not rec.	Nil.	4th Jan.	
		Mungledye	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	ditto	Nil.	ditto	11th Jan.	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	4th Jan.	
		Golaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	
		Debrooghur	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	4th Jan.	
	Luckimpore	North Luckimpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Suddya	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	4th Jan.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	
	Garo Hills	Tura	Nil.	0·43	0·43	11th Jan.	
		Benares	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Akyab	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th January 1873.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	Jan.											
Calcutta.	12th	10	30·067	30·086	64·4	55·9	55	N E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·934	29·953	69·3	56·7	40	W N W	...	...	.....	*b*
	13th	10	30·068	30·087	65·5	57·4	58	N N E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·924	29·943	71·0	58·5	42	W	...	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	30·061	30·085	67·8	61·7	69	W	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·920	29·938	76·4	64·2	48	W S W	...	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	29·979	29·998	70·0	62·2	61	W by N	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·865	29·883	78·7	65·2	44	W by N	...	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	30·012	30·031	71·0	63·8	65	E N E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·860	29·878	76·5	64·5	48	E N E	...	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	29·981	30·000	70·4	61·6	57	E N E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·851	29·869	77·4	64·7	46	W N W	...	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	30·039	30·058	68·5	66·6	89	S	...	...	C	
		16	29·921	29·939	79·0	72·2	69	W	...	...	K	
Saugor Island.	12th	10	30·057	30·063	68	61	64	N E	2·2	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·936	29·942	73	66	67	S W	1·5	...	.....	*b, m*
	13th	10	30·075	30·081	69	64	74	E	0·2	...	.....	*b, m* calm
		16	29·938	29·944	74	69	76	S W	4·1	...	.....	*b, m*
	14th	10	30·073	30·079	72	66	71	S S W	3·5	...	C	*b, m*
		16	29·946	29·952	78	68	57	W S W	6·5	...	C	*b*
	15th	10	30·018	30·024	76	70	72	W	4·2	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·888	29·894	78	72	73	S	5·9	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	30·003	30·009	68	67	94	N N W	1·7	...	.....	*f*
		16	29·881	29·887	77	66	53	N N W	6·0	...	C	*b, m*
	17th	10	29·973	29·979	73	65	62	N	6·7	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·859	29·865	79	69	58	S S W	5·6	...	.....	*b, m*
	18th	10	30·033	30·039	76	73	86	S S W	2·5	...	K	*b, m*
		16	29·924	29·930	80	75	78	S	5·3	...	K	*b*
Chittagong.	12th	10	29·960	30·056	63	55	56	N N E	4·8	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·829	29·924	68	55	38	S W	6·1	...	.....	*b, m*
	13th	10	29·958	30·054	64	55	52	N N E	4·4	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·856	29·951	69	58	47	W	6·0	...	.....	*b, m*
	14th	10	29·998	30·094	64	58	67	N N E	3·5	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·894	29·980	70	59	48	W	5·7	...	.....	*b, m*
	15th	10	29·940	30·035	68	60	60	N	3·5	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·868	29·962	75	66	59	S S W	7·1	...	K, KS	*b*
	16th	10	29·914	30·009	70	68	89	E S E	4·9	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·810	29·904	76	71	77	S	11·2	...	.....	*b, m*
	17th	10	29·898	29·992	75	70	76	S E	4·6	0·10	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·798	29·892	76	74	90	S W	7·3	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·981	30·075	73	69	80	N	3·0	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·888	29·982	77	69	64	S W	6·4	...	.....	*b*
Madras.	11th	10	30·013	30·043	77	70	68	N E by N	5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·896	29·926	82	72	59	N N E	10	...	.....	*c*
	12th	10	30·061	30·091	78	69	61	N N E	10	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·929	29·959	81	70	55	N N E	11	...	.....	*b*
	13th	10	30·073	30·103	80	69	54	N N W	9	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·952	29·982	80	69	54	N E by E	8	...	.....	*c*
	14th	10	30·090	30·120	79	69	58	N E by E	4	...	.....	*be*
		16	29·973	30·003	81	70	55	N E by E	8	...	.....	*be*
	15th	10	30·092	30·122	77	68	60	N E by N	3	...	.....	
		16	29·971	30·001	81	69	51	S E by E	5	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	30·078	30·108	79	68	54	E S E	3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·929	29·959	78	68	57	S E by S	7	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	30·001	30·031	78	69	61	S E by S	7	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·875	29·905	79	71	65	S E	8	...	.....	*b*
Cuttack.	11th	10	29·975	30·059	71	54	25	N E	1·4	...	.....	
		16	29·847	29·931	75	58	29	N	1·8	...	.....	
	12th	10	30·003	30·087	69	58	47	W N W	0·8	...	.....	
		16	29·849	29·932	77	67	57	W N W	3·2	...	.....	
	13th	10	30·010	30·094	71	60	49	N W	0·6	...	.....	
		16	29·867	29·950	80	62	30	N N E	2·4	...	.....	
	14th	10	30·000	30·084	71	61	53	N	0·8	...	.....	
		16	29·876	29·958	84	62	22	W	3·7	...	C	*b*
	15th	10	29·942	30·026	73	62	50	W S W	3·2	...	.....	
		16	29·819	29·901	85	67	34	W N W	3·6	...	.....	
	16th	10	29·939	30·023	74	63	51	N N E	1·3	...	C	*b*
		16	29·789	29·871	83	69	46	N N E	2·5	...	C	*b*
	17th	10	29·909	29·993	74	66	63	N N W	0·7	...	.....	
		16	29·776	29·858	84	68	40	N N W	2·4	...	.....	
Akyab.	12th	10	29·996	30·018	72	58	37	N W	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·896	29·918	71	56	33	N W	8·3	...	.....	*b*
	13th	10	30·024	30·046	68	59	55	E	1·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·900	29·922	72	61	49	W	6·1	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	30·072	30·094	68	61	64	E N E	0·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·958	29·980	73	61	46	W	6·3	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	30·036	30·058	69	63	70	E N E	1·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·942	29·964	75	66	59	W	3·6	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	30·031	30·053	72	64	62	E	1·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·920	29·942	77	68	60	S W	2·3	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	29·978	30·000	74	70	81	S E	0·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·890	29·912	72	70	90	E	1·5	0·60	.....	*b*
	18th	10	30·051	30·073	71	68	85	S E	0·6	...	.....	*m*
		16	29·947	29·969	77	67	56	W	3·6	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1872.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.						TEMPERATURE OF AIR.																				HUMIDITY.					RAINFALL.	
			Mean of					Radiation.									Mean of																	
								Solar.			Gross Nocturnal.																							
									Max.			Min.																						
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Day.	☉	Mean.	Day.	☉	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Day.	☉	Monthly range.	Day.	☉	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	In inches.	No. of days.
Port Blair ...	100	29·765	....	29·806	29·725	...	·081	140·3	15th	162·0	...	...	...	84·3	8·4	75·9	79·3	...	82·7	82·7	...	28-31st	87·0	13·0	22nd	74·0	...	...	81	79	...	11·03	27
Madras ...	27	29·808	...	29·863	29·753	...	·110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80·6	...	82·9	83·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	68	...	18·48	6
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·781	29·746	29·830	29·736	29·811	·094	114·8	13th	122·0	...	...	...	83·2	2·8	80·4	81·8	80·8	81·9	82·7	81·7	1st	87·2	9·6	19th	77·6	77	77	78	76	76	13·20	13
Akyab ...	21	29·824	...	29·870	29·778	29·858	·092	140·0	25th	152·0	73·5	31st	68·1	87·9	13·0	74·9	79·8	...	84·3	84·8	79·1	22nd	91·3	19·7	31st	71·6	...	...	80	78	92	16·60	16
False Point ...	18·7	29·819	29·800	27·863	29·770	29·841	·093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·1	81·6	84·0	84·2	82·5	...	.	...	...	...	84	85	85	82	84	15·85	10
Cuttack ...	80	29·763	29·740	29·810	29·723	29·778	·087	144·6	18th	160·0	69·7	31st	58·9	88·8	16·0	72·8	80·2	76·8	83·4	84·0	77·5	1st	95·0	27·0	31st	68·0	81	91	74	72	89	10·70	11
Saugor Island ...	6	29·829	29·804	29·876	29·783	29·853	·093	142·3	8th	155·0	72·7	23rd	66·1	85·2	10·5	74·7	80·4	76·5	83·8	83·3	78·0	6th	88·6	18·7	23rd	69·9	83	95	74	75	88	17·58	15
Chittagong ...	90	29·764	29·740	29·815	29·708	29·792	·107	140·3	6th	158·0	73·1	31st	68·2	87·6	13·5	74·1	80·2	75·7	82·9	84·3	78·1	7th	92·0	21·1	31st	70·9	84	94	78	75	90	5·10	10
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·827	29·798	29·884	29·774	29·852	·010	140·1	7th	148·8	...	...	...	86·8	9·7	77·1	81·6	77·9	83·9	84·7	79·8	6th	91·3	19·8	25th	71·5	82	92	76	73	89	8·93	11
Jessore ...	20	29·824	29·798	29·873	29·768	29·857	·105	144·0	28th	161·0	70·4	24th	63·1	88·3	13·5	74·8	80·8	75·9	84·6	84·8	78·0	3rd	92·8	21·8	22-25th	71·0	83	95	74	71	93	6·68	14
Dacca ...	35	29·810	29·789	29·866	29·753	29·833	·113	144·8	9th	177·0	72·4	20th	67·6	87·8	12·4	75·4	81·1	76·6	84·6	84·4	78·6	4th	92·3	20·2	26th	72·1	84	95	75	74	93	4·99	11
Cachar ...	88·91	29·761	29·738	29·827	29·698	29·779	·129	131·8	19-20th	144·0	71·8	26th	68·0	87·3	14·1	73·2	79·5	75·3	80·5	84·9	77·4	22nd	92·0	22·0	25th	70·0	86	93	85	75	91	12·38	13
Berhampore ...	64	29·783	29·772	29·837	29·723	29·800	·114	147·7	17th	163·0	70·1	22nd	63·0	89·2	14·6	74·6	81·2	76·1	84·7	86·1	78·0	7th	95·5	26·0	22nd	69·5	89	93	73	64	90	12·19	9
Gya ...	336	29·497	29·447	29·551	29·441	29·519	·110	132·1	7th	145·0	66·1	23rd	55·0	88·4	18·0	70·4	79·9	73·0	83·4	86·1	77·0	6-7th	93·7	31·7	23rd	62·0	63	78	57	48	70	1·73	2
Patna ...	179	29·667	29·644	29·718	29·617	29·688	·101	144·6	7th	159·0	67·9	23rd	58·0	87·1	15·6	71·5	79·8	72·9	84·3	85·8	76·4	19th	91·7	28·6	31st	63·1	67	81	58	54	75	1·53	2
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·689	29·670	29·745	29·638	29·703	·107	141·7	20th	148·0	59·2	23rd	51·2	88·0	14·7	73·3	80·1	74·4	82·7	86·2	77·3	6th	93·0	27·9	26th	65·1	71	84	66	56	77	3·63	5
Darjeeling ...	6,945	23·417	23·407	23·434	23·397	23·428	·037	127·1	20th	140·0	45·5	24th	40·0	65·9	16·7	49·2	57·0	50·5	62·0	61·8	53·7	29th	70·0	25·0	26-28th	45·0	80	86	74	74	87	11·86	9
Goalparah ...	386	29·514	29·503	29·579	29·432	29·524	·127	134·0	24th	151·3	67·4	22nd	64·5	84·0	15·0	69·0	76·4	70·9	78·1	82·0	74·6	5th	90·6	26·6	26th	64·0	83	91	82	74	86	4·61	7
Shillong ...	4,792	25·227	...	25·264	25·190	25·245	·074	138·1	2nd	155·5	47·7	12th	42·0	70·9	15·1	55·8	61·3	...	67·0	66·9	61·3	21st	74·0	20·0	26th	54·0	...	...	84	87	92	4·32	9
Benares ...	262·74	29·606	29·587	29·654	29·557	29·625	·097	143·9	1st	157·0	...	...	...	90·8	24·0	66·8?	78·6	68·0	85·6	89·8	71·3	21st	95·0	42·0	22nd	53·0	65	87	48	43	83	Nil	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	28·975	28·988	28·025	28·941	28·947	·084	141·2	1st	146.1	53·0	25th	45·0	89·5	29·5	60·0	74·8	63·1	80·4	86·9	68·8	17th	92·2	41·5	26-27th	50·7	66	89	53	37	85	Nil	...

CALCUTTA—October 1872.

Mean Barometric pressures of 16 years	...	29·834	Mean-temperature of 16 years	...	81·4	Mean humidity of 16 years	...	78	Mean rainfall of 16 years	...	5·46
Ditto ditto in 1872	...	29·827	Ditto ditto in 1872	...	81·6	Ditto ditto in 1872	...	82	Actual fall in 1872	...	8·93
Defect in 1872	...	·007	Excess in 1872	...	·2	Excess in 1872	...	4	Excess in 1872	...	3·47

CALCUTTA,

The 18th January 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean pressures and temperatures of the preceding table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressures reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	
													Miles.	
Port Blair ...	29·867	79·6	...	8	2	24	...	20	...	8	...	33 S 14 E		4·19
Madras ...	29·836	80·7	10	5	11	4	2	5	11	13	...	26 N 24 W	170·1	...
Vizagapatam ...	29·813	81·9	3	22	44	13	8	7	22	5	...	31 E	56·8	4·17
Akyab ...	29·846	79·8	3	10	20	13	15	10	17	5	...	21 S 26 E	31·2	5·39
False Point ...	29·837	83·1	19	37	10	11	3	10	1	7	26	36 N 44 E	...	...
Cuttack ...	29·846	80·4	24	41	10	7	2	6	13	6	15	41 N 25 E	69·5	6·28
Saugor Island ...	29·835	80·4	24	27	19	7	19	8	10	10		23 N 45 E	119·7	4·93
Chittagong ...	29·857	80·4	26	7	15	8	3	23	11	15	16	17 N 36 W	72·0	5·42
Calcutta ...	29·846	81·6	14	26	28	13	18	9	6	10	...	30 N 81 E	66·8	...
Jessore ...	29·845	80·8	10	12	7	19	29	9	4	6	28	24 S 29 E	59·1	5·90
Dacca ...	29·847	81·1	21	15	15	10	18	9	9	6	13	12 N 71 E	58·6	5·64
Cachar ...	29·853	79·7	6	13	26	20	10	11	16	8	14	22 S 61 E	62·5	4·02
Berhampore ...	29·850	81·4	13	13	8	8	6	9	9	13	45	11 N 8 W	38·3	5·06
Gya ...	29·836	80·9	7	13	8	14	8	1	13	15	45	7 N 19 E	30·3	7·39
Patna ...	29·851	80·2	15	2·	13	4	6	11	7	7	32	23 N 35 E	21·3	6·24
Monghyr ...	29·853	80·5	7	20	16	1	1	16	19	3	40	3 N 27 W	51·9	4·91
Darjeeling ...	29·900	76·9	1	3	23	17	10	9	42	19	...	22 S 64 W	...	4·61
Gowalparah ...	29·902	77·5	2	21	72	9	4	7	9	...	...	64 E	...	4·40
Shillong ...	29·848	74·9	8	2	9	...	7	3	9	14	52	14 N 46 W	47·1	3·09
Benares ...	29·872	79·3	5	1	5	6	5	15	21	13	28	32 S 80 W	43·6	8·48
Roorkee ...	29·873	77·3	...	5	2	17	...	9	2	1	88	13 N 32 E	33·7	9·77

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation, the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10 and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th January 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
Jan. ...	8th	29·932	81·0	68·5	127·0	72·6	68·8	65·8	0·80	S by W, & N N W	...	71·3	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from 3 to 6 A.M.
	9th	·988	71·4	57·5	129·0	63·3	55·4	48·3	·60	N & N W	...	193·5	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 7 and 8 P.M.
	10th	·952	71·5	54·8	128·0	62·2	54·8	48·1	·62	S E, E N E & N W	...	61·9	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy 7 to 11 P.M.
	11th	·980	69·5	54·7	124·7	61·5	53·8	46·9	·61	N N E & N N W	...	94·4	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from midnight to 3 A.M.
	12th	·996	71·5	53·0	122·0	61·2	44·7	48·8	·66	N E & N W	...	45·0	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	13th	·994	72·5	53·5	122·2	62·1	56·1	50·7	·68	N N E & W by N	...	33·0	...	○	Clear. Slightly foggy from midnight to 3, at 6, 7 and 11 A.M., and from 7 to 9 P.M.
		·976	78·5	55·0	131·2	65·7	59·8	55·1	·70	W by N, W & variable.	...	30·0	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 5 to 8 A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	28·0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	81·0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	78·6
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·69
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto average of nineteen previous years	...	0·09
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th January	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0·09

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 20th January 1873.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 436.—*The 9th December* 1872.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges and Bhagirutty during the month of November 1872.

Date.	Miles.	River Ganges.														River Bhagirutty.			
		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibgunge.		Rampore Beauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.	
				90.		177.	87.	287.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.			70.	
	Distance.			From Benares.		From Benares.	From Buxar.	From Benares.	From Dinapore.	From Benares.	From Monghyr.	From Benares.	From Sahibgunge.	From Benares.	From Rampore Beauleah.			From Berhampore.	
		Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.
1st ..	...	Not received.		9·6	175·48	Gauge destroyed.		8·8	110·51	Not received.		Gauge destroyed.		12·75	21·69	14·7	46·98	12·3	21·04
2nd ..	...			9·3	175·23			8·7	110·43					12·42	21·36	13·11	46·31	11·8	20·45
3rd ...	...			9·1	175·07			8·6	110·35					12·25	21·19	13·3	45·64	11·1	19·87
4th ...	...			8·11	174·90			8·4	110·18					12·08	21·02	12·8	45·06	10·5	19·20
5th ...	...			8·10	174·82			8·1	109·93					11·83	20·77	12·2	44·56	9·8	18·45
6th ...	...			8·8	174·65			8·0	109·85					11·50	20·44	11·9	44·14	9·0	17·79
7th ...	...			8·6	174·48			7·9	109·60					11·16	20·10	11·4	43·72	8·4	17·12
8th ...	...			8·5	174·40			7·7	109·43					10·92	19·86	11·0	43·40	7·9	16·53
9th ...	...			8·4	174·32			7·4	109·18					10·50	19·44	10·8	43·06	7·4	16·12
0th ...	...			8·2	174·15			7·2	109·01					10·16	19·10	10·5	42·80	7·0	15·79
1th ...	...			8·0	173·98			7·0	108 85					9·92	18·86	10·2	42 56	6·9	15·53
2th ...	...			7·10	173·82			6·11	108·76					9·50	18·44	10·0	42·40	6·6	15·29
3th ...	...			7·9	173·73			6·9	108·60					9·50	18·44	9·9	42·14	6·5	15·20
4th ...	...			7·7	173·57			6·6	108·35					9·25	18·19	9·7	41·98	6·2	14·95
5th ...	...			7·6	173·48			6·6	108·35					9·00	17·94	9·5	41·80	6·1	14·87
6th ...	...			7·4	173·32			6·4	108·18					8·75	17·69	9·2	41·54	5·10	14·62
7th ...	...			7·3	173·24			6·3	108·10					8·50	17·44	8·11	41·31	5·9	14·54
8th ...	...			7·2	173·16			6·1	107·93					8·25	17·19	8·9	41·14	5·7	14·37
9th ...	...			7·1	173·07			6·0	107·85					8·00	16·94	8·6	40·90	5·4	14·12
0th ...	...			7·0	172·98			5·11	107·76					7·83	16·77	8·4	40·73	5·1	13·87
1st ...	...			7·0	172·98			5·10	107·68					7·58	16·52	8·3	40·65	5·1	13·87
2nd ...	...			6·11	172·80			5·8	107·51					7·33	16·27	8·1	40·48	5·0	13·79
3rd ...	...			6·11	172·80			5·7	107·43					7·08	16·02	7·11	40·31	4·11	13·70
4th ...	...			6·11	172·80			5·6	107·35					6·92	15·86	7·9	40 14	4·10	13 62
5th ..	...			6·10	172·82			5·4	107·18					6·67	15·61	7·8	40 06	4·8	13·45
6th ...	...			6·9	172·74			5·3	107·10					6·50	15·44	7·6	39·90	4·7	13·37
7th ...	...			6·9	172·74			5·2	107·01					6·42	15·36	7·4	39·73	4·6	13·29
8th ...	...			6·8	172·65			5·2	107·01					6·25	15·19	7·2	39·56	4·5	13·20
9th ...	...			6·7	172·58			5·1	106·93					6·16	15·10	7·0	39·40	4·2	12·95
0th ...	...			6·7	172·58			5·0	106·85					6·16	15·10	6·11	39·31	4·2	12·95

H. LEONARD, C.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of November 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—26 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
13	Pottery No.	340	179	1,100	...	...	8 6 0
13	Timber ,,	143	1,850	955	...	...	31 0 6
2	Plantain ,,	20,300	40	140	...	...	0 11 0
1	A kind of swing cradle ...	1	30	60	...	...	0 4 9
1	Cocoanut ...	1,000	30	90	...	...	0 7 3
14	Passengers ...	64	...	885	...	...	9 11 6
232	Empty boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	82 8 6
160	Paddy Mds.	11,676	11,685	21,270	...	...	179 2 9
5	Straw ,,	373	312	925	...	..	4 10 0
4	Jaggery ,,	315	1,560	505	...	...	2 8 6
13	Firewood ,,	1,375	370	2,680	...	...	14 12 6
1	Skin ,,	125	1,000	175	...	...	0 14 0
10	Rice ,,	175	307	460	...	...	4 3 0
15	Ghooting ,,	750	113	1,435	...	...	7 0 3
20	Sand ,,	3,535	147	6,030	...	...	29 14 0
24	Tobacco ,,	1,675	9,720	3,645	...	...	24 14 6
1	Pots for sugar-candy ,,	75	10	125	...	...	0 10 0
2	Thread ,,	12	400	50	...	...	0 13 0
15	Salt ,,	3,065	12,300	5,150	...	...	26 3 0
2	Lime ,,	250	235	500	...	...	4 13 6
13	Vegetables ,,	85	168	335	...	...	1 12 0
1	Nuts ,,	18	125	100	...	...	0 10 0
5	Hantal wood ,,	340	615	640	...	...	4 0 0
2	Coal ,,	125	42	325	...	...	1 12 0
3	Cotton ,,	400	8,500	1,05[illegible]	...	...	5 4 0
5	Betel ,,	120	155	345	...	...	3 9 6
5	Oil cake ,,	140	140	305	...	...	1 8 3
1	Spices ,,	150	2,000	275	...	...	1 6 0
21	Grains ,,	1,023	5,200	1,920	...	...	9 9 9
3	Miscellaneous ,,	214	1,115	580	...	...	3 0 0
1	Bamboos No.	72	8	110	...	...	0 8 0
1	Clothes Mds.	6	300	60	...	...	0 4 9
609		26,025	58,646	52,205	1,864	48,476	466 12 3

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
1	Gates ...	40	...	150	...	...	1 11 0
1	Empty ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 6
2		40	...	150	5	139	2 9 6

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage, of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	
609	Local ...	26,025	58,646	1,864	48,476	466 12 3	
2	Irrigation...	40	...	5	139	2 9 6	
611		26,065	58,646	1,869	48,615	469 5 9	

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminee Division High Level Canal for the month of November 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs				Rs. A. P.
3	Salt ...	800	2,650	1,030	36	125	15 1 2
7	Empty ...	...	...	341	12	286	4 14 6
1	Firewood ...	5	2	11	1	13	0 2 3
1	Rice ...	10	15	25	1	30	0 5 5
1	Tools, &c. ...	20	100	37	1	44	0 7 0
1	Jaggery ...	100	300	130	5	65	1 4 0
1	Provisions, &c. ...	10	50	22	1	27	0 4 6
14	Passengers ...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10 0
29		945	3,117	1,596	57	1,716	33 0 10

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

No. of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
11	Empty	...	...	6,027	215	5,726	61 14 0
1	Iron Rails ...	500	1,000	828	29	1,005	12 6 0
5	Firewood ...	2,900	290	4,869	174	2,087	23 6 0
...							
1	Baskets, &c.	150	70	204	7	248	3 0 0
1	Calingula Boards ...	200	100	552	20	670	8 4 0
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....
19		3,750	1,460	12,480	445	9,036	108 14 0

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
29	Private Merchandize	945	3,117	57	1,716	33 0 10
19	Govt. Stores, &c. ..	3,750	1,460	445	9,036	108 14 0
...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
48		4,695	4,577	502	10,752	141 14 10

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of November 1872.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER—42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.
3	Gingelly ...	1,315	263	...	...	2 2 0
10	Paddy ...	1,322	2,644	...	...	12 14 0
10	Jaggery ...	12,375	2,475	...	...	12 14 0
3	Cotton ...	13,440	672	...	...	3 4 0
2	Hides ...	76,400	764	...	...	5 10 0
1	Turmeric ...	940	188	...	...	0 14 0
1	Gram ...	315	315	...	...	3 0 0
32	Empty ...	...	2,957	...	...	15 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62		373,47	10,278	367	7,596	55 10 0

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
						Rs. A. P.
4	Salt ...	3,485	697	...	...	10 2 0
23	Passengers ...	...	4,963	...	...	71 14 0
14	Rice ...	4,299	4,299	...	...	61 14 0
1	Ginger ...	2,520	126	...	...	1 14 0
64	Empty ...	...	9,296	...	...	142 15 0
3	Horns ...	10,740	1,074	...	...	15 12 0
5	Jaggery ...	2,585	513	...	...	6 12 0
2	Turmeric ...	1,390	278	...	...	3 12 0
2	Oil ...	6,000	300	...	...	4 2 0
2	Castor seeds ...	565	113	...	...	1 2 0
6	Hides ...	378,900	3,789	...	...	55 2 0
1	Timber ...	272	858	...	...	13 8 0
25	Paddy ...	2,918	5,837	...	...	78 8 0
13	Spices ...	349,200	3,492	...	...	50 10 0
4	Salt fish ...	4,830	483	...	...	7 2 0
1	Khoree ...	810	162	...	...	2 4 0
6	Gram ...	1,292	1,292	...	...	17 8 0
1	Painter Stores	4,350	435	...	...	6 6 0
9	Clothes ...	317,400	3,174	...	...	38 14 0
186		750,526	41,181	1,471	61,782	590 1 0

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		LOCAL TRAFFIC. Rs.				Rs. A. P.
1	Passengers ...	...	40	...	...	0 2 0
13	Stones ...	200	8,507	...	...	84 0 0
2	Coarse lime	12,408	517	...	...	4 12 0
14	Empty ...	...	3,202	...	...	15 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		12,608	12,266	438	12,508	104 4 0

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.			Rs. A. P.
62	Local traffic.	1,06,107	367	7,596	55 10 0
186	Through traffic ...	10,91,536	1,471	61,782	590 1 0
30	Local Traffic for Irrigation works	12,608	438	12,508	104 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
278		12,10,251	2,276	81,886	749 15 0

N.B.—The tonnage shewn is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of November 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27¼ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.							ABSTRACT.					
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage. Maunds.	Tonnage. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
						Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.
1	Empty	...	94	3	23	0 3 9	1	Local traffic	...	3	23	2 3 9
...	Demurrage for 8 days at 4 as. per day	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	Irrigation traffic	...	...	...	...
1		...	94	3	23	2 3 9	1		...	3	23	2 3 9

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of November 1872.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage exclusive of empty boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage exclusive of empty boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
				Mds.	Tons.							Maunds.	Tons.									
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. As. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
17	Coal ...	5,570	2,150	9,975	...	...	46 8 6	4	Hoglah mats ...	235	299	875	...	...	6 9 6	1,920	Local ...	54,442	4,45,701	5,683	40,610	1,292 7 0
17	Cotton ...	1,205	24,200	3,125	...	...	13 10 6	1	Iron stores ...	200	600	400	...	...	3 8 0	7	Irrigation					
12	Firewood ...	1,190	397	3,225	...	...	12 7 6	1	Coal ...	200	69	300	...	...	1 8 0	...	works ...	635	968	56	590	13 10 6
43	Grain ...	3,360	6,699	8,275	...	...	34 12 0	1	Empty boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Hides and horns	770	14,250	2,250	...	...	12 11 0	...	Supplementary	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jaggery and sugar	715	2,860	2,050		...	7 11 0	...	amount charged													
13	Metal ...	1,670	38,300	4,550	...	...	17 6 0	...	on return empty													
158	Miscellaneous ...	5,778	14,627	25,950	...	...	110 11 6	...	boats.													
41	Oil and oilseeds ...	3,500	17,370	8,825	...	...	35 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	Paddy and rice ...	16,187	18,532	35,060	...	...	134 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Piece goods ...	725	82,146	8,825	...	...	34 6 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Thread ...	1,611	61,274	10,300	...	...	42 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Garden produce ...	780	4,231	2,875	...	...	11 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Pottery ...	628	2,857	5,575	...	...	23 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Salt ...	4,530	29,020	9,450	...	...	42 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Silk and indigo ...	349	1,11,160	4,400	...	...	21 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jute ...	1,575	4,900	3,725	...	...	14 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Straw ...	1,270	1,235	3,700	...	...	13 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Tobacco ...	1,389	7,834	3,600	...	...	15 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sand ...	1,580	126	3,325	...	...	12 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Rafts of timber ...	...	633	Logs 50	...	...	6 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194	Empty boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	69 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,019	Passengers ...	...	...	no.9,990	...	...	116 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ...	...	...	75,950	...	...	433 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	10 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Police boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,920		54,442	4,45,701	1,59,150	5,683	40,610	1,292 7 0	7		635	968	1,575	56	590	13 10 6	1,927		55,077	4,46,669	5,739	41,200	1,306 1 6

Tolls for same month in previous year were Rs. 1,108-12.

The 14th January 1873.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th January 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,149	14,325 4 2	1,313 3 6	56,949 20	19,103 6 9	1,751 2 11	3,064 5 11
Or per mile of railway	.....	64 1 6	5 17 6	.....	85 7 7	7 16 9	13 14 3
For previous 4 days of half-year ...	2,900	14,380 4 5	1,318 3 10	29,162 0	9,669 3 3	886 6 11	2,204 10 9
Total for 11 days	8,049	28,705 8 7	2,631 6 10	86,051 20	28,772 10 0	2,637 9 10	5,268 16 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,529	18,900 3 11	1,732 10 6	70,347 20	20,812 10 10	1,907 16 6	3,640 7 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	84 12 1	7 15 5	.....	93 5 3	8 11 1	16 6 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,378	33,933 11 6	3,110 11 10	139,911 30	38,334 15 1	3,514 0 8	6,624 12 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th January 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	96,133	1,48,726 5 10	13,633 5 0	763,625 10	4,40,997 14 0	40,424 16 1	54,058 1 1
Or per mile of railway	.....	116 3 1	10 13 0	.....	344 8 6	31 11 8	42 4 8
For previous 4 days of half-year...	57,247	98,063 7 6	8,989 3 0	405,840 30	212,970 11 6	19,522 6 4	28,511 9 4
Total for 11 days	153,380	2,46,789 13 4	22,622 8 0	1,169,466 0	6,53,968 9 6	59,947 2 5	82,569 10 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,505	1,49,007 10 9	13,659 0 9	719,850 20	4,67,687 5 2	42,871 6 8	56,530 7 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	116 6 7	10 13 5	.....	365 6 1	33 9 10	44 3 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	181,305	2,87,061 1 4	26,313 18 8	1,407,350 10	9,46,304 1 10	86,744 10 10	113,058 9 6

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th January 1873, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,638	1,213 0 0	121 6 0	5,438 0	498 0 0	49 16 0	171 2 0
Or per mile of railway	60	44 8 0	4 9 0	200 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	6 5 0
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	810	633 0 0	66 6 0	4,709 0	348 0 0	34 16 0	101 2 0
Total for 2 weeks	2,448	1,876 0 0	187 12 0	10,147 0	846 0 0	84 12 0	272 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 3 days of December 1872, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	19,526½	10,975 12 3	1,006 2 3	38,174 20	13,322 1 0	1,221 3 9	2,227 6 0
Or per mile of railway	125	70 2 1	6 8 7	244 0	85 2 0	7 16 1	14 4 8
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	765,212½	6,46,822 1 10	42,791 19 10	3,427,236 12½	16,29,683 13 0	94,332 12 10	137,124 12 8
Total for half year	784,739	6,57,797 14 1	43,798 2 1	3,465,410 32½	16,42,405 14 0	95,553 16 7	139,351 18 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for last day of December 1871	2,719½	2,449 7 4	224 10 8	10,906 3	3,878 14 5	355 11 5	580 2 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	17	15 10 5	1 8 8	70 0	24 12 7	2 5 5	3 14 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	736,648½	4,08,547 14 0	37,450 4 4	2,079,837 38	6,08,100 12 11	55,743 11 7	93,192 15 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 4 days of January 1873, *on* 156½ *miles open.*

		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	16,076	13,553 11 3	1,242 8 5	36,583 26	11,073 10 4	1,015 1 8	2,257 10 1
Or per mile of railway	103	86 9 6	7 18 9	234 0	70 12 4	6 9 9	14 8 6
Total for 1 week ...	16,076	13,553 11 3	1,242 8 5	36,583 26	11,073 10 4	1,015 1 8	2,257 10 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for first 6 days of January 1872	27,440½	19,506 1 2	1,788 1 1	73,658 34	18,756 7 5	1,719 6 11	3,507 8 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	175	124 10 3	11 8 6	471 0	119 13 7	10 19 9	22 8 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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[REGISTERED No. 50.]

No. 5 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 25th January 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General.*
The Hon'ble F. L. BEAUFORT,
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE,
The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN,
The Hon'ble T. M. ROBINSON,
The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
and
The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH laid before the Council the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider amendments referred to them in the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses. The report was

now before the members, and he did not think it would be necessary for him to detain them long in the remarks which he was about to make. The Select Committee had accepted the amendments submitted to them with one or two slight variations, and had in their report remarked on the most important of those amendments. At the last meeting he offered a few remarks on the most important points, and His Honor the President supplemented those remarks in regard to one subject, the power to extend the Hooghly and Burdwan Drainage Act, which Mr. Schalch had omitted to notice. He now proposed that the report be received, and that the consideration of the Bill be deferred for a fortnight, so as to allow full time to members to look through the Bill, and he hoped that any hon'ble member who might desire to submit any amendments would send them in to the Secretary by next Saturday, so that they might be carefully looked into and considered, before the Council proceeded with the consideration of the Bill on that day fortnight. He might mention that a petition was received from the British Indian Association too late to be printed and circulated to members. It was in the hands of the Secretary, and would be printed and furnished to the members as soon as possible. His present motion was that the report of the Select Committee be received and that the Bill be considered, in the form recommended by the Select Committee, on that day fortnight.

The motion was agreed to.

SALT ACT AMENDMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Beaufort moved that the Bill to amend the Salt Act, 1864, be read in Council. He observed that at the last sitting he entered into a short explanation of the legal bearings of the Bill, and His Honor the President explained the practical necessity of it. He did not think it necessary to say anything more on the present occasion.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Seleet Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Schalch, Bernard, Digumber Mitter, and the mover, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 8th February 1873.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF BENGAL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1873.

READ—

Letter No. 1128C, dated 31st December 1872, from Mr. H. Beverley, Inspector-General of Registration, on special Census duty, forwarding his Report on the Bengal Census of 1872.

Resolution.—The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge most warmly the services rendered by all the civil officers of Bengal in taking the first regular census ever attempted of the people of Bengal. The acknowledgments of Government are due to Mr. Beverley for the knowledge and skill with which he directed the census operations; to the Commissioners of Divisions for their careful supervision of the census work in their respective divisions; to all the Magistrate-Collectors and Deputy Commissioners of Bengal for the successful accomplishment of this great business by the intelligent and well-directed employment of all the official and indigenous agency at their disposal or within their influence; to the sub-divisional and the police officers who gave full and valuable aid to the Magistrate-Collectors; to all the Government servants of many departments, especially of the police and registration departments, who busied themselves in census affairs; and also to the zemindars, village headmen under their many titles, putwarees, ryots, and shop-keepers, who cheerfully gave their services as enumerators and supervisors, and undertook much trouble, some loss, and occasional hardship in effecting the census of their villages and neighbourhoods. In the margin are mentioned the names of some of the officers whose services in the census work were specially brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice. Mr. Campbell, however, is convinced that others whom he has not named must equally merit his thanks, because he feels that, unless many officials and non-officials in different parts of the country had exerted their utmost, the general results of the census could not have been so uniformly, or almost uniformly, satisfactory.

Mr. Moloney, Commissioner of Rajshahye.
„ Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa.
Colonel Dalton, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Colonel Vanrenen, Boundary Commissioner.
Mr. Magrath, Deputy Inspector-General of Registration.

Mr. Pellew,	Magistrate	of	Hooghly.
„ Stevens,	ditto	of	Nuddea.
„ Millett,	ditto	of	Rungpore.
„ Bignold,	ditto	of	Bograh.
„ Tayler,	ditto	of	Pubna.
„ Lyall,	ditto	of	Dacca.
„ Cowley,	ditto	of	Tipperah.
„ Mangles,	ditto	of	Patna.
„ Halliday,	ditto	of	Tirhoot.
„ Barlow, C.S.I.,	ditto	of	Monghyr.
„ Macpherson,	ditto	of	Cuttack.
Colonel Rowlatt,	ditto	of	Maunbhoom.

Mr. Larymore of Hooghly.
Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter of Baraset.
Mr. Cotton of Chooadangah.
Baboo Kedar Nath Mullick of Kooshtea.
Mr. Irwin of Jessore.
Mr. Waller of Jhenidah.
„ Westmacott of Dinagepore.
„ Glazier of Rungpore.
„ Nolan of Serajgunge.
Baboo Uma Churn Banerjee of Dukhin Shabazpore.
Mr. Munro of Noakhally.
„ Forbes of Tajpore.
„ Luttman-Johnson of Durbhanga.
Captain Waller of Monghyr.
Mr. Winter of Kendrapara.
„ Taylor of Khoordah.
„ Fiddian of Bhudruck.
„ Forbes of Palamow.

2. The general results of the census, so far as they were known in anticipation of Mr. Beverley's report, and the general success of the measure, have been noticed already in the Bengal Administration Report for the year 1871-72. Although, as remarked by Mr. Beverley, he has been in close communication with Government, and although the general plan of the report and of the maps was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, still, owing to His Honor's absence from Calcutta when the report was under preparation, and to Mr. Beverley's desire to avail himself of the furlough long since assigned to him, and which he had so well earned, the Lieutenant-Governor had never seen the details of the census report until now, when its sheets have been finally struck off. The report contains a mass of interesting matter, on much of which present deductions,

and on much more of which instructions for future inquiries and observations, may be founded. But to do justice to the report would require much of the Lieutenant-Governor's time and attention which can ill be spared at this season. Moreover, owing to Mr. Beverley's departure, His Honor cannot avail himself of that officer's experience to work out points suggested by the report. Under all the circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor desires not to incur delay, nor to withhold this interesting and important volume from the officers of Government and from the public, and he will therefore dispose of it very briefly for the present. The Lieutenant-Governor must only regret that the census report figures do in some few respects differ from the figures furnished by Mr. Beverley for the Administration Report, and that these discrepancies should now, owing to Mr. Beverley's hurried departure, be imperfectly explained.

3. In the Administration Report for the past year it was explained that the Lieutenant-Governor had decided, with the consent of the Government of India, not to attempt the collection of all the detailed information which could be obtained in other provinces where previous censuses had been taken, and where ample administrative machinery existed. He felt that to seek too much would lead to the failure of all; at the same time he proposed that the census returns should give all the information regarding the people which was really necessary for practical purposes and attainable. The result has been, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes and believes, as stated in the Administration Report, "successful beyond expectation, and justifies him in thinking that the extent of the information sought was enough and not too much." The general result is an enumeration of the people, marvellously successful, all circumstances considered. There are only two exceptions to this result, namely—

(1) The Cooch Behar Division, in all the districts of which the census is, for one reason or another, imperfect; but this division is of comparatively little importance;

(2) The city of Calcutta, where, as was stated in the Administration Report, "several statements seem to point to the suspicion that the census was less completely and accurately taken than in the rural districts."

The sheets of the Administration Report regarding the census were sent to Mr. Beverley to draw his attention to absence of detailed information on this and other points; and the Lieutenant-Governor has learnt from Mr. Beverley that though he had again applied for information regarding the Calcutta census, he obtained none. It is, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, very greatly to be regretted that the metropolis is the only place regarding the census of which we have not a scrap of information beyond bare figures, how arrived at we know not. This is to be the more regretted because the census there has been more impugned than anywhere else; because some of the results (probably unprecedented in any other city or place in the world), such as the males being to the females as more than two to one, though they may be true, much require comment and explanation; and because the Calcutta census had been taken in greater detail than in the interior, and the results, if properly arrived at and properly reported, would be much more interesting and important than elsewhere. The Chairman of the Calcutta Justices must be urgently called upon for the Calcutta census report. The late Chairman, Lord Ulick Browne, must be asked if he had prepared any materials for a report, or if one or any of the officers subordinate to him have done so; if not, the present Chairman, Mr. H. Cockerell, must be requested to set to work and have the best report he can prepared with as little delay as possible.

4. Unfortunately the former estimates of the population of Bengal are so little reliable, that it is hopeless to attempt to found on the present census any estimate whatever of the progress of the population as a whole, or of the rate of increase or decrease in any part of the country. To get any such estimate at a future day we must depend on the life statistics of which we are just making a commencement, and on the comparative results which a future census may show. We can only try, in the course of certain inquiries of a statistical

character which we are now setting on foot, to ascertain whether there is good evidence that certain districts have much increased in population and cultivation, and that such increase has been general. It will also be necessary to inquire whether certain districts have decreased. It is remarkable that the districts which a comparison with Dr. Buchanan's estimates, which are much better than any recent figures, shows to have largely decreased in population, namely, the conterminous districts of Dinagepore, Maldah, and Purneah, are precisely those which a glance at the census map shows to be among all the districts of the Gangetic plain abnormally low in population. So far as we have information regarding the condition, and regarding the rates of land revenue and rent of these districts at the present time and at the time of the permanent settlement, it would seem that they have prospered less than any other districts of Bengal, and are now altogether *relatively* in a much lower position than they were at the end of the last century. Within these districts the ruins of the city of Gour testify that in some places, at any rate, disease has worked a great depopulation. Inquiry on this subject must certainly be made. The census report but too clearly points to the evidence of a serious effect on the population of the Burdwan district, caused by the disease which we are now attempting to combat. If the population there has not yet actually diminished as compared to previous periods, it seems but too clear that the number of persons in each household is now abnormally low in the fever tracts.

5. It will be well to prefix to the census report the general tables prepared for the Administration Report, giving a bird's-eye review of the population in its most important phases; and two such tables are accordingly attached to this resolution, as well as two other tables noticed below, in further elucidation of the general result. There is still some discrepancy in the areas of some districts as given in recent reports. For the purposes of the appended tables, which deal with the census figures and results, the district areas as given by Mr. Beverley have been adopted. It is hoped that when the rectification of district boundaries now under arrangement is completed, the correct district areas will be settled once for all.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with special interest Mr. Beverley's account of the proportion of males and females, and his explanation of the preponderance of either in well-defined zones of country. The taking the census at the season when labourers and reapers go forth from the countries of surplus labor, has probably diminished the census totals in Chota Nagpore and some other districts.

7. Mr. Beverley has explained with greater detail what was noticed in the Administration Report, namely, the difficulty of settling who are and who are not Hindoos, and has mentioned that the people put under "Hindoos," when classified by religions, comprise many who are not Hindoo by race, and scarcely so in any other sense. The classification of the people in the nationality tables better distinguishes races, and shows a much larger and truer figure of aborigines; for instance, for the province of Assam the figures in the "nationality" table differ from the figures in the "religion" table as follows:—

Nationality Table.

	Total No. of souls.
Aboriginal tribes	651,765
Semi-Hindooised aborigines	614,248
Hindoos	672,522
Mahomedans	176,195
Europeans, Eurasians, and Americans	471
Persons of Hindoo origin, but no longer Hindoos	10,223
Bhooteas, Nepalese, &c.	2,029
Total ...	2,127,453

Religion Table.

	Total No. of souls.
Hindoos	1,692,054
Mahomedans	176,109
Bhuddhists	1,472
Christians	1,379
People of other religions ...	8,636
Total ...	1,879,650*

* NOTE.—The details of religions in the Khasi and Naga and Garo Hills are not shown, hence the totals of the tables for nationality and religion do not agree.

As the nationality tables have not been summarised, an abstract table showing the nationalities of the several provinces is appended to this resolution. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in the remark (paragraph 410 of the report) that the aborigines of Bengal, with perhaps the single exception of the Rajmehal hill-men, are not dying out, but, on the contrary, some of them are the most prolific of our people: the western aborigines, at any rate, are every day sending colonies into Bengal, besides furnishing emigrant laborers for the tea districts and for countries beyond the sea.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor was not aware that it was Mr. Beverley's intention to prepare tables of occupation in the excessive detail in which they appear in a form said to have been elaborated by Colonel Strachey. His Honor would have wished not to attempt this, because as our census has been taken, it was impossible to give these minute details with any approach to accuracy. The detailed figures in regard to male occupations are certainly not reliable; for instance there are shown—

6,965 occupancy ryots,
134 tenants-at-will,
11,507,197 cultivators.

It is not clear what distinction was intended between "cultivators" and either of the other two classes of ryots: at any rate these figures convey no useful information beyond the fact that there are altogether 11,514,296 cultivating ryots. The Lieutenant-Governor would further say that for any part of India an attempt to classify the occupations of all females seems to him superfluous. The effect of so much detail has been to make it difficult to arrive at the main divisions which may be more or less roughly of use. Moreover, as Mr. Beverley points out, the principal division into agriculturists and non-agriculturists cannot be very well defined, because many persons who have trades and professions hold or cultivate land as well, while many others, who come under caste names implying trades, are really cultivators pure and simple. The Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt that a larger proportion than are shown do in fact live by agricultural pursuits, or by trades directly connected with agriculture. A table giving an abstract of the occupation returns is attached to this resolution. There has been some re-arrangement of the laborers as explained in a note.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that owing to the tardy issue of instructions and forms and to other circumstances, the returns of children at school were not properly made by many of the village enumerators.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor specially desires that all district officers will take efficient measures to arrange village by village and thannah by thannah, and to preserve with care, the original census returns, together with the office copies of the report, so that they may be always available for future reference. A summary of the census returns for each district will be printed and furnished for future use. It should be prefixed to a book in which the population of each town and village should be entered with the main divisions of the population into Mahomedan, Hindoo or "Other" religion, and into agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution, with annexures, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and copies of Resolution and Mr. Beverley's Report be distributed.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GENERAL STATEMENT A.

A.—*General Statement of the Result of the Census of*

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Total adults.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL.					
WESTERN DISTRICTS.					
Burdwan Division.					
Burdwan	3,523	435,416	661,104	774,895	1,435,999
Bancoorah	1,346	104,687	166,124	183,722	349,846
Beerbhoom	1,344	159,940	218,730	258,815	477,545
Midnapore	5,082	446,045	799,461	919,157	1,718,618
Hooghly with Howrah ...	1,424	322,703	478,159	575,715	1,053,874
Total ...	12,719	1,468,791	2,323,578	2,712,304	5,035,882
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.					
Presidency Division.					
24-Pergunnahs	2,788	393,737	777,679	748,582	1,526,261
Calcutta	8	38,864	262,077	118,974	381,051
Nuddea	3,421	352,017	546,109	670,213	1,216,322
Jessore	3,658	313,660	675,307	731,348	1,406,655
Total ...	9,875	1,098,278	2,261,172	2,269,117	4,530,289
Rajshahye Division.					
Moorshedabad	2,578	303,561	408,615	510,149	918,764
Dinagepore	4,126	264,526	482,736	492,367	975,103
Maldah	1,813	129,579	203,749	238,480	442,229
Rajshahye	2 234	246,371	388,571	449,533	838,104
Rungpore	3,476	331,079	703,602	750,440	1,454,042
Bogra	1,501	127,099	216,700	235,822	452,522
Pubna	1,966	198,220	369,918	415,454	785,372
Total ...	17,694	1,600,435	2,773,891	3,092,245	5,866,136
Cooch Behar Division.					
Darjeeling	1,234	18,864	36,585	27,873	64,458
Julpigoree	2,906	69,648	133,584	134,457	268,041
Cooch Behar	1,307	81,820	176,396	178,613	355,009
Total ...	5,447	170,332	346,565	340,943	687,508
EASTERN DISTRICTS.					
Dacca Division.					
Dacca	2,897	290,593	549,442	644,070	1,193,512
Furreedpore	1,496	157,518	318,318	371,784	690,102
Backergunge	4,935	321,657	738,019	789,134	1,527,153
Mymensing	6,293	308,008	727,616	790,087	1,517,703
Sylhet	5,383	286,594	526,706	552,766	1,079,472
Cachar	1,285	37,311	69,536	61,781	131,317
Total ...	22,289	1,401,681	2,929,637	3,209,622	6,139,259

NOTE.—The areas in column 2 do not correspond with the areas given in the Administration Report; over 17,000 square miles of waste and forest or uncensused tracts are excluded from district areas. The area figures in this statement, moreover, do not include the areas of the great rivers. It is hoped that when the

Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.

POPULATION.

Children under 12 years.			Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.
Male.	Female.	Total.				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
334,714	264,032	598,746	995,818	1,038,927	2,034,745	578
95,566	81,360	176,926	261,690	265,082	526,772	391
115,820	102,556	218,376	334,550	361,371	695,921	518
457,733	364,612	822,345	1,257,194	1,283,769	2,540,963	500
244,697	189,985	434,682	722,856	765,700	1,488,556	1,045
1,248,530	1,002,545	2,251,075	3,572,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	573
378,080	305,706	683,786	1,155,759	1,054,288	2,210,047	793
37,780	28,770	66,550	299,857	147,744	447,601	55,950
331,016	265,457	596,473	877,125	935,670	1,812,795	530
375,819	292,547	668,366	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	567
1,122,695	892,480	2,015,175	3,383,867	3,161,597	6,545,464	663
236,720	198,142	434,862	645,335	708,291	1,353,626	525
293,695	233,126	526,821	776,431	725,493	1,501,924	364
127,338	106,859	234,197	331,087	345,339	676,426	373
262,015	210,610	472,625	650,586	660,143	1,310,729	587
391,424	304,506	695,930	1,095,026	1,054,946	2,149,972	619
131,164	105,781	236,945	347,864	341,603	689,467	459
232,596	193,626	426,222	602,514	609,080	1,211,594	616
1,674,952	1,352,650	3,027,602	4,448,843	4,444,895	8,893,738	503
16,472	13,782	30,254	53,057	41,655	94,712	77
82,309	67,315	150,624	216,893	201,772	418,665	144
102,189	75,367	177,556	278,585	253,980	532,565	407
201,970	156,464	358,434	548,535	497,407	1,045,942	192
356,333	303,148	659,481	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	640
179,536	142,951	322,487	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	677
466,218	384,062	850,280	1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	482
460,346	371,868	832,214	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	373
353,624	286,443	640,067	880,330	839,209	1,719,539	319
40,837	32,873	73,710	110,373	94,654	205,027	160
1,856,894	1,521,345	3,378,239	4,786,531	4,730,967	9,517,498	427

rectification of boundaries shall have been completed, the correct area of each district may be known, and one figure adopted for all future administrative returns. For this statement the areas given in the Census Report are taken, because the rest of the figures embody the census results.

A.—General Statement of the Result of the Census of

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Total adults.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)					
EASTERN DISTRICTS.					
Chittagong Division.					
Chittagong	2,498	197,104	287,648	390,501	678,149
Noakhally	1,557	142,155	209,942	230,880	440,822
Tipperah	2,655	307,011	482,644	492,863	975,507
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	6,882	13,354	27,994	17,788	45,782
Hill Tipperah	3,867	6,329	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	17,459	665,953	1,008,228	1,132,032	2,140,260
Total for Bengal ...	85,483	6,405,470	11,643,071	12,756,263	24,399,334
BEHAR					
Patna Division					
Patna	2,101	269,814	491,394	557,358	1,048,752
Gya	4,718	327,845	609,553	678,861	1,288,414
Shahabad	4,385	275,041	522,657	615,324	1,137,981
Tirhoot	6,343	642,087	1,377,765	1,495,326	2,873,091
Sarun	2,654	293,524	606,897	713,653	1,320,550
Chumparun	3,531	242,228	466,874	467,028	933,902
Total ...	23,732	2,050,539	4,075,140	4,527,550	8,602,690
Bhaugulpore Division.					
Monghyr	3,913	328,174	553,983	614,778	1,168,761
Bhaugulpore	4,327	329,372	565,131	606,256	1,171,387
Purneah	4,957	313,447	548,569	583,320	1,131,889
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	5,488	230,504	359,965	386,735	746,700
Total ...	18,685	1,201,497	2,027,648	2,191,089	4,218,737
Total for Behar ...	42,417	3,252,036	6,102,788	6,718,639	12,821,427
ORISSA.					
Orissa Division.					
Cuttack	3 178	281,430	453,357	525,376	978,733
Pooree	2 473	143,920	250,820	256,482	507,302
Balasore	2,066	138,913	232,933	269,707	502,640
Tributary Estates ...	16,184	253,284	389,185	409,294	798,479
Total for Orissa ...	23,901	817,547	1,326,295	1,460,859	2,787,154

Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.—(Continued.)

POPULATION.

Children under 12 years.			Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.
Male.	Female.	Total.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
248,411	200,842	449,253	536,059	591,343	1,127,402	451
152,125	120,987	273,112	362,067	351,867	713,934	459
299,747	258,677	558,424	782,391	751,540	1,533,931	578
12,889	10,936	23,825	40,883	28,724	69,607	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	35,262	9
713,172	591,442	1,304,614	1,721,400	1,723,474	3,480,136	199
6,818,213	5,516,926	12,335,139	18,461,284	18,273,189	36,769,735	430
270,483	240,403	510,886	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	742
344,576	316,760	661,336	954,129	995,621	1,949,750	413
312,717	273,276	585,993	835,374	888,600	1,723,974	393
813,999	697,616	1,511,615	2,191,764	2,192,942	4,384,706	691
389,786	353,524	743,310	996,683	1,067,177	2,063,860	778
270,655	236,258	506,913	737,529	703,286	1,440,815	408
2,402,216	2,117,837	4,520,053	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	553
343,091	301,134	644,225	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	463
352,052	302,851	654,903	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	422
327,751	255,155	582,906	876,320	838,475	1,714,795	346
269,751	242,836	512,587	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	229
1,292,645	1,101,976	2,394,621	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	354
3,694,861	3,219,813	6,914,674	9,797,649	9,938,452	19,736,101	465
271,973	244,078	516,051	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	470
138,629	123,743	262,372	389,449	380,225	769,674	311
146,144	121,448	267,592	379,077	391,155	770,232	373
257,020	227,810	484,830	646,205	637,104	1,283,309	79
813,766	717,079	1,530,845	2,140,061	2,177,938	4,317,999	180

A.—General Statement of the Result of the Census

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.	Men.	Women.	Total adults.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CHOTA NAGPORE.					
Chota Nagpore Division.					
Hazareebaugh	7,021	150,493	233,750	257,539	491,289
Lohardugga	12,044	240 843	347,612	390,211	737,823
Singbhoom	4,503	84,416	119,309	129,840	249,149
Maunbhoom	4,914	195,665	295,433	330,264	625,697
Tributary Estates ..	15,419	80,870	120,742	121,284	242,026
Total for Chota Nagpore ...	43,901	752,287	1,116,846	1,229,138	2,345,984
ASSAM.					
Assam Division.					
Goalpara	4,433	72,655	145,919	145,859	291,778
Kamroop	3,631	103,908	185,461	173,091	358,552
Durrung	3,413	43,558	82,770	75,260	158,030
Nowgong	3,648	44,050	83,460	78,418	161,878
Seebsaugor	2,413	55,604	99,718	90,245	189,963
Luckimpore	3,145	26,398	42,023	36,299	78,322
Naga Hills	4,900	....	....	....	....
Khasia & Jynteah Hills ...	6,157	....	39,882	44,298	84,280
Garo Hills	3,390	....	....	....	....
Total for Assam ...	35,130	346,173	679,333	643,470	1,322,803
Total country included in Census ...	230,832	11,573,513	20,868,333	22,808,369	43,676,702
Waste and country not censused	17,399				
Grand Total ...	248,231	....	....	....	....

of Bengal arranged with reference to Age and Sex.—(Continued.)

POPULATION.

Children under 12 years.			Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	Number per square mile.
Male.	Female.	Total.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
163,295	117,291	280,586	307,045	374,830	771,875	110
273,936	225,364	499,300	621,548	615,575	1,237,123	103
88,617	77,257	165,874	207,926	207,097	415,023	92
205,503	164,370	369,873	500,936	494,634	995,570	203
85,183	78,771	163,954	205,925	200,055	405,980	26
816,534	663,053	1,479,587	1,933,380	1,892,191	3,825,571	87
83,455	69,528	152,983	229,374	215,387	444,761	100
107,227	95,902	203,129	292,688	268,993	561,681	155
40,067	37,912	77,979	122,837	113,172	236,009	69
49,647	44,865	94,512	133,107	123,283	256,390	70
55,222	51,404	106,626	154,940	141,649	296,589	123
22,669	20,276	42,945	64,692	56,575	121,267	39
....	....	....	....	....	68,918	....
28,611	28,947	57,558	68,593	73,245	141,838	....
....	....	....	....	....	80,000	....
386,898	348,834	735,732	1,066,231	992,304	2,207,453	63
12,530,272	10,465,705	22,995,977	33,398,605	33,274,074	66,856,859	290
....	....	....	....	....	....	269

B.—General Statement of the Result of the Census

DISTRICTS.	Total population.	CLASSIFICATION OF CHRISTIANS.		
		European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.
1	2	3	4	5
BENGAL.				
WESTERN DISTRICTS.				
Burdwan Division.				
Burdwan	2,034,745	326	207	357
Bancoorah	526,772	28	5	37
Beerbhoom	695,921	86	5	158
Midnapore	2,540,963	122	95	396
Hooghly with Howrah ...	1,488,556	798	601	1,184
Total ...	7,286,957	1,360	913	2,132
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.				
Presidency Division.				
24-Pergunnahs	2,210,047	3,842	1,326	8,599
Calcutta	447,601	7,265	12,315	1,776
Nuddea	1,812,795	152	61	5,764
Jessore	2,075,021	112	29	1,001
Total ...	6,545,464	11,371	13,731	17,140
Rajshahye Division.				
Moorshedabad	1,353,626	194	117	226
Dinagepore	1,501,924	21	....	250
Maldah	676,426	26	11	6
Rajshahye	1,310,729	101	....	2
Rungpore	2,149,972	28	13	32
Bogra	689,467	15	4	3
Pubna	1,211,594	29	3	66
Total ...	8,893,738	414	148	585
Cooch Behar Division.				
Darjeeling	94,712	419	1	136
Julpigoree	418,665	26	6	4
Cooch Behar	532,565	....	....	....
Total ...	1,045,942	445	7	140
EASTERN DISTRICTS.				
Dacca Division.				
Dacca	1,852,993	209	5,752	1,883
Furreedpore	1,012,589	63	21	379
Backergunge	2,377,433	27	127	4,698
Mymensing	2,349,917	31	67	26
Sylhet	1,719,539	43	8	108
Cachar	205,027	236	22	151
Total ...	9,517,498	609	5,997	7,245

NOTE 1.—The figures for the Christian population are taken from the Census tables, though it may be quite possible that for some districts the Christians have been under-stated.

of Bengal arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,679,363	348,024	.....	6,468	347,809	313,295	Bengali.
487,786	13,500	.....	25,416	81,366	84,758	Ditto.
576,908	111,795	.....	6,969	156,366	62,364	Ditto.
2,285,568	157,047	.....	97,735	586,937	212,524	Ditto.
1,186,435	299,025	.....	513	233,977	244,182	Ditto.
6,216,060	929,391	.....	137,101	1,406,455	917,123	
1,307,087	887,853	143	1,197	356,693	420,986	Bengali.
291,194	133,131	869	1,051	6,626	255,451	Ditto.
821,032	984,106	....	1,680	346,548	199,561	Ditto.
915,413	1,151,936	.....	6,530	430,740	244,567	Ditto.
3,834,726	3,157,026	1,012	10,458	1,140,607	1,120,565	
733,056	603,564	.....	16,469	187,774	220,841	Bengali.
702,235	793,215	295	5,908	368,923	113,813	Ditto.
356,298	310,890	.....	9,195	135,487	68,262	Ditto.
286,870	1,017,979	10	5,767	247,497	141,074	Ditto.
857,298	1,291,465	61	1,075	548,997	154,605	Ditto.
130,644	556,620	.....	2,181	171,426	45,274	Ditto.
361,314	847,227	.....	2,955	211,253	158,665	Ditto.
3,427,715	5,420,960	366	43,550	1,871,357	902,534	
69,831	6,248	1,368	16,709	29,877	6,708	Thibetan dialects.
182,375	144,980	8	586	83,022	50,562	Bengali.
.....	.....	.....	.....	160,960	15,436	Ditto.
252,206	151,228	1,376	17,295	273,859	72,706	
793,789	1,050,131	4	1,225	300,704	248,738	Bengal.
420,988	588,299	.....	2,839	198,955	119,363	Ditto.
827,393	1,540,965	4,049	174	498,690	239,329	Ditto.
817,963	1,519,635	.....	12,195	514,667	212,949	Ditto.
859,234	854,131	.....	6,015	347,248	179,458	Ditto.
128,219	74,361	49	1,989	40,462	29,074	Ditto.
3,847,586	5,627,522	4,102	24,437	1,900,726	1,028,911	

NOTE 2.—785,678 agricultural laborers, not classed under agriculture in the Census tables (having been there put in 'Miscellaneous' under 'Laborers'), are here classed as agriculturists.

B.—General Statement of the Result of the Census of Bengal

DISTRICTS.	Total population.	CLASSIFICATION OF CHRISTIANS.		
		Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)				
WESTERN DISTRICTS.				
Chittagong Division.				
Chittagong	1,127,402	143	899	42
Noakhally	713,934	36	191	325
Tipperah	1,533,931	35	16	95
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	69,607	30	.....	1
Hill Tipperah	35,262	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,480,136	244	1,106	463
Total for Bengal ...	36,769,735	14,443	21,902	27,705
BEHAR.				
Patna Division.				
Patna	1,559,638	1,620	600	480
Gya	1,949,750	102	19	82
Shahabad	1,723,974	257	146	58
Tirhoot	4,384,706	181	36	499
Sarun	2,063,860	95	29	83
Chumparun	1,440,815	85	8	1,214
Total ...	13,122,743	2,340	838	2,416
Bhaugulpore Division.				
Monghyr	1,812,986	510	438	194
Bhaugulpore	1,826,290	136	33	363
Purneah	1,714,795	181	130	92
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,259,287	120	92	180
Total ...	6,613,358	947	693	829
Total for Behar ...	19,736,101	3,287	1,531	3,245
ORISSA.				
Orissa Division.				
Cuttack	1,494,784	192	212	1,910
Pooree	769,674	8	16	552
Balasore	770,232	31	50	449
Tributary Estates ...	1,283,309	1	.....	302
Total for Orissa ...	4,317,999	232	278	3,213

arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.—(Continued.)

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
301,138	795,013	30,149	18	161,755	125,893	Bengali.
180,253	533,053	61	15	151,619	58,323	Ditto.
540,156	993,564	.....	65	338,530	144,114	Ditto.
598	1,378	47,875	19,725	14,710	13,284	Burmese dialects.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kookie dialects.
1,022,145	2,323,008	78,085	19,823	666,614	341,614	
18,100,438	17,609,135	84,941	252,664	7,259,618	4,383,453	
1,363,291	192,988	.....	659	214,709	276,685	Hindustani.
1,729,899	219,332	.....	316	265,930	343,623	Ditto.
1,590,643	132,671	.....	199	272,784	249,873	Ditto.
3,854,991	528,605	.....	394	973,767	403,998	Ditto.
1,829,048	241,590	1	14	428,028	178,869	Ditto.
1,240,264	199,237	.....	7	342,968	123,906	Ditto.
11,601,136	1,514,423	1	1,589	2,498,186	1,576,954	
1,613,546	182,269	34	15,995	285,488	268,495	Hindustani.
1,639,949	169,426	19	16,364	336,890	228,241	Ditto.
1,022,009	690,149	.....	2,234	281,752	266,817	Ditto and Bengali.
650,210	79,786	.....	528,899	210,915	149,050	Sonthali, Hindustani, and Bengali.
4,925,714	1,121,630	53	563,492	1,115,045	912,603	
16,526,850	2,636,053	54	565,081	3,613,231	2,489,557	
1,430,040	40,013	19	22,398	267,360	185,997	Ooriya.
739,636	11,586	8	17,868	143,201	107,619	Ditto.
738,396	18,878	1	12,427	150,391	82,542	Ditto.
879,655	3,995	1	399,355	258,299	130,886	Ditto and aboriginal tongues.
3,787,727	74,472	29	452,048	819,251	507,044	

B.—General Statement of the Result of the Census of Bengal

DISTRICTS.	Total population.	CLASSIFICATION OF CHRISTIANS.		
		Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
Chota Nagpore Division.				
Hazareebaugh ...	771,875	1,351	52	170
Lohardugga	1,237,123	91	3	12,687
Singbhoom	415,023	20	2	830
Maunbhoom	995,570	39	14	539
Tributary Estates ...	405,980	.....	.....	.....
Total for Chota Nagpore...	3,825,571	1,501	71	14,226
ASSAM.				
Assam Division.				
Goalpara	444,761	27	16	98
Kamroop	561,681	53	31	120
Durrung	236,009	55	6	195
Nowgong	256,390	12	2	165
Seebsaugor	296,589	75	7	201
Luckimpore	121,267	137	9	170
Naga Hills	68,918	.....	.....	.....
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	141,838	.....	.....	.....
Garo Hills	80,000	.....	.....	.....
Total for Assam ...	2,207,453	359	71	949
Grand Total ...	66,856,859	19,822	23,853	49,338

NOTE.—The details of population according to religion of Cooch Behar, Dooars, Hill Tipperah, Naga, Garo and Khasi Hills, are not shown in this statement. The total, therefore, of the details does not agree with the total population.

arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.—(Concluded.)

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
647,991	72,338	.....	49,973	197,625	36,125	Hindustani.
741,952	58,211	.....	424,179	280,219	67,393	Ditto and aboriginal tongues.
209,632	2,487	.....	202,052	74,666	44,643	Ooriya and aboriginal tongues.
827,936	33,622	.....	133,420	177,525	117,908	Bengali and aboriginal tongues.
139,781	2,348	.....	263,851	106,099	14,643	Aboriginal tongues.
2,567,292	169,006	.....	1,073,475	836,134	280,712	
311,419	89,916	.....	6,238	103,662	42,257	Bengali and Indo-Chinese tongues.
515,024	45,823	182	448	157,914	27,547	Assamese and Indo-Chinese tongues.
221,389	13,859	397	108	74,908	7,862	Ditto ditto ditto.
245,615	10,066	291	239	79,243	4,217	Ditto ditto ditto.
282,969	12,619	153	565	77,480	22,238	Ditto ditto ditto.
115,638	3,826	449	1,038	32,877	9,146	Ditto ditto ditto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Naga languages.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Khasi ditto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Garo ditto.
1,692,054	176,109	1,472	8,636	526,084	113,267	
42,674,361	20,664,775	86,496	2,351,904	13,054,318	7,774,033	

C.—Statement showing the population of each of the Provinces of Bengal, arranged according to Race, Class, or Nationality.

Race or Nationality.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Europeans, Americans, and other Non-Asiatics ...	17,135	3,305	239	1,517	412	22,608
Eurasians	18,419	1,477	271	53	59	20,279
Non-Indian Asiatics ...	99,590	2,363	6	3	2,029	103,991
Aborigines, pure	387,157	693,648	367,308	1,290,700	651,765	3,390,578
Semi-Hindooised Aborigines	5,110,989	2,993,483	572,595	797,176	614,248	10,088,491
Hindus	12,425,750	13,299,908	3,231,799	1,524,277	672,522	31,154,256
Mahomedans	17,608,730	2,636,053	74,466	169,006	176,195	20,664,450
Native Christians	27,705	3,245	3,213	14,226	1,034	49,423
Others	415,753	102,619	68,102	28,613	9,189	624,276
Grand Total ...	36,111,228	19,736,101	4,317,999	3,825,571	2,127,453	66,118,352

Note.—The details required for this statement were not obtained in the Bhootan Dooars or in the hill districts of the Eastern Frontier, hence the total falls short of the grand total of the entire population of Bengal. Under the denomination "Others" are included persons of Hindu origin not recognising caste such as the "Baisnabs," Sanyasis, Nanukshahis. The great majority of the "Others" are Baisnabs of Bengal Proper.

D.—Statement showing occupations of the adult males included in the Census of each of the Provinces of Bengal.

Occupations.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Agriculture	7,259,618	3,613,231	819,251	836,134	526,084	13,054,318
Public Service	135,368	55,362	28,022	8,632	3,990	231,374
Professions	272,455	61,302	47,466	7,385	4,152	392,760
Private service	631,139	344,553	63,318	42,592	25,341	1,106,943
Commerce and trade ...	861,236	253,379	50,086	32,037	20,012	1,216,750
Manufactures, including Artizans	1,421,585	590,025	205,349	88,415	16,594	2,321,968
Laborers not classed as agricultural	679,841	1,014,351	71,695	88,120	20,016	1,874,023
Miscellaneous	423,025	170,913	41,108	13,679	29,862	678,587
Total non-agriculturists ...	4,424,649	2,489,885	507,044	280,860	119,967	7,822,405
Grand Total ...	11,684,267	6,103,116	1,326,295	1,116,994	646,051	20,876,723

Note 1.—There were a certain number of boys under twelve years of age returned as having a separate occupation of their own. These boys were reckoned in the statement of "Occupations of male adults." The occupations of persons in the hill districts of the Eastern Frontier were not shown in the census returns. The net result of these two discrepancies is as follows:—

Total adult males shown in column 4 of Statement A.		20,868,333
Ditto ditto as per this Statement D.		20,876,723
Difference		8,390
Being the number of boys returned as having occupations	48,372	
Less the male adult population of Khasi Hills of which no detail of occupations could be given	39,982	
	8,390	

Note 2.—Under "Agriculture" laborers returned as agricultural are included.

Note 3.—It is probable that a large proportion of the laborers, not specifically classed as agricultural, are really employed as agricultural servants.

Note 4.—The male adult population of Cooch Behar other than agriculturists and the whole of the male adult population of Western Dooars are included in "Miscellaneous," as no details of occupation for them are shown in the Census Statement.

No. 1128C, dated Calcutta, the 31st December 1872.

From—H. Beverley, Esq., Inspector-General of Registration, on special duty,
To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have now the honor to submit my detailed report on the first census that has ever been taken of Bengal. The results of the census are already known to you from the frequent communications, official and demi-official, which have passed between us. The present report is divided into two parts: the first treats of the manner in which the census was taken in different parts of the country; in the second the results are discussed at length. The synopsis of its contents which precedes the report will facilitate reference to the points noticed.

2. The work of compilation being now completed, the census office has been closed, and the clerks discharged. The original census returns and the registers compiled from them in this office have been returned to the district offices; the correspondence has been made over to the charge of the Officiating Inspector-General of Registration.

3. The accounts of the census office have also been closed, with the exception of one or two items, which I hope to adjust before leaving India. The total expenditure in connection with the census has amounted to about Rs. 2,16,000. This sum includes my own salary while on special duty, as well as those of the sub-registrars placed at my disposal, and also the bonus of Rs. 2,000 granted me by Government.

4. The services of Mr. H. O. King and Baboo Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee have been replaced at the disposal of the Officiating Inspector-General of Registration.

5. I desire to bring to the special notice of Government the great assistance I have received in the work of compilation from Mr. C. F. Magrath, Inspector of Registration offices. Mr. Magrath was at first in charge of the Patna branch office, and since his return to Calcutta has given me invaluable assistance in the head office. His knowledge of the manner in which the compilation has been effected will enable him to reply to any further references on the subject in my absence.

6. I have also to acknowledge having received great assistance from Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa; Colonel E. T. Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore; Colonel D. Vanrenen, Boundary Commissioner; and many other officers. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is, I believe, aware of the great personal interest most of the district officers took in the success of the census.

7. The report has been printed at the Secretariat Press, and one thousand copies have been struck off. It is hardly necessary that I should comment on the very excellent way in which Mr. Lewis, the Printer, has done his work; but my acknowledgments are due to him for the despatch with which he has passed the report through the press at considerable personal inconvenience.

POSTPONEMENT OF COLLECTION OF ROAD CESS IN BENGAL.

Circular No. 4, dated Calcutta, the 20th January 1873.

From—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Revenue Department,
To—The Collectors of Burdwan, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Dacca, Furreedpore, Mymensing, Tipperah, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, Hazareebaugh, and Maunbhoom.

In continuation of my circular No. 2, dated 11th January, I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that in no district besides Balasore shall any road cess rate be notified for the cess year 1872-73. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken this decision after full consultation with the Member in Charge of the Land Revenue Department of the Board of Revenue, who reports that the land valuations are not sufficiently forward to admit of a cess rate being declared. The Lieutenant-Governor and

Mr. Schalch agree in thinking it not desirable to look to the commencement of cess collections in any district besides Balasore before the 1st October next.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the land valuations and house assessment may be complete in most of the cess districts first put in hand in ample time for the careful and regular transaction of the business required by sections 66, 67, 69, 70, 74, and 75 of the Act before the 1st October 1873. Rules for the collection of the cess will be drawn up by the Board of Revenue, and published by Government before that date.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has seen with satisfaction that some Collectors and District Committees have prepared schemes for spending most usefully considerable sums from the District Road Fund during the present year. He is glad to be able to assure such officers and their Committees that the postponement of the collection of the cess need not prevent the prosecution of any really pressing works they may have in hand, or may propose to undertake. The condition of the provincial finances is such that the Lieutenant-Governor will be able to make either special grants or loans of provincial money in aid of the District Road Fund of any cess districts, which have undertaken works or schemes in the hope that the road cess income would come in during the current cess year. Any Magistrate-Collector, applying for a special grant, or for a loan on behalf of his District Committee, must submit through the Commissioner a full statement of—

(1) the funds at the credit of the Committee on the 1st of the month in which application is made;

(2) the expenditure the Committee had proposed to incur from the cess up to the 30th September, that is, to the end of the cess year 1872-73;

(3) the old and new works on which the above expenditure has to be incurred;

(4) the old and the new establishments which the Committee propose to retain during the current cess year.

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot undertake to make very large special *grants* to all districts, but he would hope by *grants* or *loans* to enable District Committees to carry out the schemes which they may have formed for the current year on the expectation of their realising half a year cess income before the 30th September 1873.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DACCA DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

No 314, dated Calcutta, the 21st January 1873.

From—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Revenue Department,
To—The Commissioner of Dacca.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 431, dated 15th January, forwarding copy of the proceedings of the Dacca District Road Committee and of the Magistrate-Collector's covering letter. My circular letter No. 4, dated the 20th January 1873, will have informed you that the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the preliminary operations under the Road Cess Act are not sufficiently advanced to warrant the notification of a rate or the collection of the cess until the beginning of the next cess year. In the case of the Dacca district, the Lieutenant-Governor has come to this decision with much doubt and hesitation, being very unwilling to check the well-directed action of the committee; but although there seems to be every reason to expect that the valuation will be completed at a very early date, he thinks it best and most in accordance with the spirit of the Act to delay an assessment till the valuation is substantially complete and the Collector's figures are sure and not conjectural.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has been much interested by the perusal of the proceedings of the District Road Committee; he believes the committee are quite right in holding that in the Dacca district the waterways are more

important than the roads; at the same time the committee are quite right to keep the existing roads and paths in decent repair, and to undertake the completion of one or two important roads.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has signified his readiness to make a further grant of provincial money to the Dacca committee for the work of the current year, and he hopes in that way to obviate any check to real work owing to delay in the cess; and the committee will be at liberty to spend as much of that grant as they may see fit upon the Goalundo road, in the importance of which the Lieutenant-Governor concurs. The Lieutenant-Governor would not be willing to take over the road as a provincial road, as he would prefer that it should remain in the hands of the district committee; but until the road is completed, he would be ready to consider, as far as provincial needs may permit, applications for provincial grants towards the first cost of constructing this important line.

4. A copy of the Magistrate-Collector's letter and of the committee's proceedings will be forwarded to the Public Works Department of this Government, who will be asked to advise the committee as to the usefulness of a dredging machine for the channels and rivers of the Dacca district. The proposal very much commends itself to the Lieutenant-Governor, who has the greatest hopes that it will be found practicable. Meanwhile, the committee will probably see fit to act upon the suggestion made in your 2nd paragraph, and to ascertain the character of the channels where dredging is most required.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to facilitate any arrangement that may be found desirable in regard to the Dolai Khal alluded to in Mr. Lyall's 3rd paragraph.

6. With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter, I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor would not trouble the District Committee to furnish the Government with copies of their proceedings, though he will be at all times glad to receive accounts of any discussions of special interest, and to publish them in the *Calcutta Gazette* supplement. The Lieutenant-Governor would be content to see the periodical reports and accounts of the committee's work; he has every hope that the district committees will manage their business better than Government could do it for them; and the correspondence now under acknowledgment shows that in one of the principal districts of Bengal the District Committee have undertaken their work promptly and seriously, and that the Magistrate-Collector, even when he dissents from the decision of the majority, is ready to carry out loyally (paragraph 7 of Mr. Lyall's letter) the scheme which the majority prefer.

No. 431, dated Dacca, the 15th January 1873.

From—A. ABERCROMBIE, ESQ., Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for information of Government, a copy of the proceedings of the Dacca District Road Committee, showing what they propose to do.

2. Their proposals seem to me well considered. The only thing I saw to suggest was that they should get levels taken through the Panya and Taltolla Khalls during this dry season, and take up, or at least select, places where to shoot the silt in case of our being able to buy or hire a dredging machine for use in the rains of this year.

3. I send also a map which will show the line of roads and khalls to be operated on, which was subsequently prepared at my request specially for submission to Government.

4. I shall be glad to know how far His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to be kept supplied with copies of these proceedings of Road Committee meetings. They are not, I think, required by the Act to be sent up, but I have been given to understand that His Honor delayed the publication of the rate of cess in the *Gazette* pending receipt of information as to the proposed work to be done.

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No. 142, dated Dacca, the 19th September 1872.

From—D. R. LYALL, ESQ., Officiating Collector of Dacca,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

I BEG to forward herewith the statement of roads, khalls, and rivers prepared by the Vice-Chairman under section 67, as passed by the Committee.

2. There are a few points only to which I wish to draw your attention.

3. The proposed road and khall to Demra. This is not included in this year's estimate, which I forward separately, but this may cause some difficulty when taken in hand, as it will unite with the Dholai Khall, which is under Canals Act. In such a case some compromise will probably have to be come to. There is no doubt the road and khall proposed will be most beneficial, and I trust the impediment may be got over.

4. I am rather at a loss how to carry out the wishes of the Committee regarding a dredging machine. There is no doubt that without something of this kind we cannot improve the rivers, and the proposal appears to me a most sensible one. We are bound, however, before sinking so much in machinery, to ascertain fully what dredging machine can do. Why they have not been more largely used by Government, and whether there is any unusual difficulty in working them in this country. For this purpose, I beg you will request the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department to supply us with any information on these points which he may have at his command. In conversation with the Executive Engineer, he has very strongly supported the purchase of a machine as being the cheapest means in the end of deepening the many khalls of this district which require deepening and of keeping them open when deepened. A dredging machine would also have the advantage of being able to work all the year round; in the rains in the shallow khalls, and in the dry weather in removing bars on rivers; and it is the only means that I can see for improving the river communication with comparatively small danger of turning the river from its course, as spurs or other artificial impediments are so apt to do. The Committee, therefore, while wishing to do their utmost to improve communication, wish to have more information before actually including this expenditure in their estimate.

5 The Committee are unanimously of opinion that in this district water communication is more important than land; but they have recognized their obligation of having to keep up all existing roads, and for this purpose have devoted a large sum this year to repairs in the hope that once put in really good order which want of funds has hitherto prevented, a smaller sum will be sufficient to keep them in good working order for the future.

6. The Committee also desired me to point out that it would be hard if this district had to pay the whole sum required for the Goalundo road, and afterwards maintain it. When it is completed, the dâks for Mymensing, Cachar, Sylhet, Tipperah, and Chittagong, will all be accelerated by a day, and the road will form part of a complete line from Calcutta to Chittagong, from Calcutta to Goalundo by rail, and thence by this road and the existing road to Narainguuge, where the Megna has to be crossed, the road being again found at Daoodkandy The part from Daoodkandy to Chittagong is provincial, and is, I submit, not nearly so important provincially as the part from Scalo to Dacca, which is the link wanting to make the road really useful. To complete this road fully would absorb nearly two years of the income available for new works, and as this would not be fair to the district in general, the completion of the road will have to be greatly delayed if help is not given either from provincial sources or from other districts. I may add that I believe some gentlemen here intend to propose a tramway communication to work traffic on this road as soon as it is completed, which would still further increase its usefulness.

7. The Committe have chosen the Panya Khall to commence their operation, and the choice seems a good one. I was personally in favor of the Taltollah Khall, but the Committee preferred to undertake, in the first place, a work which could be done within the year.

8. The estimate of receipts submitted is necessarily not a complete or perfect one. The amount of the cess is as yet only a matter of conjecture, though I believe it is not very far from the truth, and there has not been time to make detailed estimates for all the expenditure; lump sums have therefore been voted, and we are unable to go on till the arrangements regarding the District Engineer are complete. On this subject I addressed you separately in my No. 119, dated 30th ultimo, and I beg that this may be specially urged by you. The return of the sketch map is requested.

THE PRESENT ROADS IN EXISTENCE IN THE DISTRICT OF DACCA.

Vice-Chairman's statement after revision by the Committee.

1. *The Toke or Mymensing Road, 45 miles long.*—This road commences from the Rumna to north of the city of Dacca, and extends as far as Toke, on the bank of the Berhampooter, whence it continues in the Mymensing district. It has pucca bridges, with the exception of part of the Tongee bridge, and one wooden platform bridge for the first 30 miles. It has two ferries, one at Burmi and another at Toke, to cross the Bamur river. It goes through pergunnah Bhowal of Dacca. This road requires only petty repairs. The traffic is chiefly foot

The bridges should, however, be made pucca all the way. The cost of yearly repairs is Rs. 2,000, and a further sum of Rs 2,000 should be spent on it till the bridges are all in good order. The Committee sanctioned only Rs. 1,000 for this last

2. *The Badya Bazar Road.*—This road includes the branch to the Railway Ghât, Naraingunge, and the Furreedabad or Postgola loop in part, *i.e.*, from beyond the municipal boundary The total length of the main road is 16 miles, and the Naraingunge loop one mile, and the Fureedabad or Postgola loop about 1¾ miles. Of this road 10 miles are pucca, and require remetalling; half should be done next year. The rest requires petty repairs only. The river also threatens this road at Pagla, and an alternative line for ¼ of a mile may be necessary It is to be determined whether it is necessary to keep up the Furreedabad or Postgola loop, which is a mere waste of money. To keep back the river, at least Rs. 1,000 will be required. The bridges are bad, so about Rs. 3,000 will be required, including the Udhubgunge bridge.

3. *The Road to Kolatiya* —This road is unbridged, and is a mere bridle-path. It was begun with a view to a road to Goalundo. But this route is quite impassable. I would strongly recommend the Meerpore route. The path, however, goes through a thickly populated lot of villages, and should be kept up. and a few cheap wooden bridges fit for foot traffic put on it. If once put fairly in order, which could be done for about Rs. 800, even Rs. 300 a year would keep it in repair.

4. *The Moniat Road.*—This is merely a fair-weather track. It was the post road to Furreedpore. Some Rs. 200 or 300 a year should be spent on this about November or December.

5. *The Srinagur Road from Moonshegunge to Srinagur with Joinshar branch.*—This is a mere foot-path, but having been made should be kept up It will require at least Rs. 1,000 a year to keep it in good repair.

6 *The road from Shibaloy.*—(Opposite to Goalundo on this side of the Pudma) to Dacca; *viâ* Manickgunge, now in construction. Of this road three miles are nearly done, and twelve miles remain to Manickgunge, also all the bridges. As the road is not yet open for traffic, I have put all down as new work. This road was estimated to cost Rs. 1,20,000 when complete from Sealo to Dacca, but the estimate was for prison labor. It will probably cost one and half lakhs at least. The construction of this road, *viâ* Meerpore route, as mentioned above, will be a very important work. It will be a connecting link from Goalundo to the Chittagong road, which leads to Arracan, and there should by no means be a break from Manickgunge to Dacca.

7. *The Manickgunge Ferry Fund Roads.*—These are mere foot-paths, and require yearly repairs. About Rs. 500 will be ample.

8. *The Bozrojugini Road.*—This road will require a small sum for construction; say Rs. 1,800.

9. *A road from Doyagunge to Demra.*—Which will also include a direct khall, intersecting the present Dholai Khall, and shortening the route considerably. Total length about six miles.

10. *Mug Bazar Road.*—A short road to north of the town, about a mile long. This road is bridged, and only wants repairs.

KHALLS.

The khalls which will require opening out are marked purple in the map, and those marked, together with the necessary expenditure on roads, will take three years or more. They are:—

1. *The Taltollah Khall.*—The part of this khall which requires deepening is about nine miles long. It extends from Taltollah to a place called Daidha, or some place near it. It is most important as saving boats the long way by river route. This khall passes from north to south through Bikrampore. It is said that this khall was originally dug by Rajah Rajballubh of Rajnugger, or his sons. It would be most advantageous to the people of Dacca, Naraingunge, and of Mymensing to go to Backergunge and other places south of Kietinassa river.

2. *The Tora or Mirzapore Khall.*—This khall commences at Mirzapore on the bank of the river down Ghior, and terminates at a place called Betila below Manickgunge, on the bank of the Dhalessary. It comes *viâ* the sub-divisional cutcherry at Kachimer Tek. otherwise called Manickgunge. This khall when opened will save boats the long route by the villages to the south of Tillee, and afford access all the year to the sub-division.

3. *The Nulkhali and Bunder Khall.*—Nulkhali commences at Totolla on the bank of the Boorigunga and ends at Hazigunge on the Lukhya. Bunder Khall commences from Lukhya and ends at a place close to Bunder on the Berhampooter river, whence it goes to Megna, *viâ* Udhubgunge and Badiya Bazaar. These will save boats the long route by Baktabolee, and shorten the route to Sylhet by about a day.

4. *The Panya and Hurriscool Khalls.*—These two khalls will shorten the way to Furreedpore *viâ* Hilsamaree. The Panya Khall will also be most advantageous to all the people of the western part of Bickrampore and of the southern part of thannah Nababgunge in coming to and going from the city of Dacca; and Hurriscool Khall will also be most beneficial to the people of the northern part of thannah Nababgunge, of thannah Hurirampore in coming to Dacca quickly. The Panya Khall requires deepening from its mouth at Kaligunge to Baghoir,

and Hurriscool Khall requires deepening from its mouth at Hurriscool to the middle of the village called Chundrokola. The mouth of this khall at Hurriscool is almost opposite to the police station at Nababgunge.

5. *The Kantabatee or Ischamati River.*—This river is dried up almost in every place during cold weather. This is required both as a means of communication and to give water.

6. *The Nalee Khall.*—This khall is also required for the above reason.

7. *The Srinagur Khall.*—This khall requires deepening from Alampoor south of Sheikarnagur, to Goalundo south of Srinagur; the extent is almost eight to nine miles. It will be most advantageous to the people of the western part of Bickrampore, who suffer much for want of water in dry season, as aslo for want of communication by water.

8. *The Mirkadeem Khall.*—This is required for the eastern part of Bickrampore to give additional means of communication.

9. *The Berhampooter from Lakpoor to Toke.*—This part of the river requires deepening. This would shorten the route to Mymensing by about a day.

10. *The old Berhampooter from Chur Sindoo below Lakpore to the south of Baliapara.*—This requires deepening. This will prove most beneficial to the people of Sonargaon and part of Mohessardi, who are living in the interior, which is becoming more jungly day by day for want of communication.

RIVERS.

The rivers Boorigunga, Dhalessary, Gujghata, Hilsamaree, Torag, and Lakhya will want deepening at certain places, which can only be done by dredging.

DACCA,
The 9th September 1872.

BROJOSOONDER MITRA,
Vice-Chairman.

FURTHER PAPERS REGARDING THE NEW NATIVE HOSPITAL ON THE STRAND BANK.

No. 1124, dated Calcutta, the 2nd September 1872.
From—W. D. BRUCE, ESQ., Vice-Chairman to the Port Commissioners,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying copy of a resolution passed by the Commissioners at a meeting held on the 9th August 1872, when they had before them an application from the Governors of the Native Hospital for the grant of certain strand bank lands for hospital purposes.

Copy of a Resolution passed at Meeting of the Port Commissioners held on the 9th of August 1872.

CONSIDERED an application from Dr. C. Macnamara on behalf of the Governors of the Calcutta Native Hospital, requesting that the Commissioners would make over to them, to be appropriated for the purposes of the new Native Hospital which the Governors propose to erect on the strand bank lands contiguous to the site known as Prossonno Coomar Tagore's Ghât, lots Nos. 35 and 36, with the road to the north of lot No. 35.

Resolved.—That the Governors be informed that the Commissioners will forward the application to Government, with an intimation that they agree to the transfer of lots 35 and 36, but not of the road north of lot No. 35, to the Governors of the Calcutta Native Hospital for the purpose named, but only upon the distinct understanding that the erection of the hospital upon this site shall not hereafter be brought forward as an argument against the construction of godowns or other buildings on the lots adjoining the proposed Native Hospital buildings.

No. 3663, dated Calcutta, the 23rd October 1872.
From—J. WARE EDGAR, ESQ., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—DR. C. MACNAMARA.

THE Lieutenant-Governor having had before him your application to the Port Commissioners for land on the Strand Bank for the new native hospital, I am directed to inform you that the land will be available if you can arrange for the building of the hospital on the terms mentioned by the Port Commissioners, viz., that the erection of the hospital upon the site of lots Nos. 35 and 36 shall not hereafter be brought forward as an argument against the construction of godowns or other buildings on the lots adjoining the proposed native hospital.

2. You will have to show that you have the money for building before the land can be made over.

Dated Calcutta, the 28th November 1872.

From—Dr. C. N. Macnamara, Superintending Surgeon, Native Hospital,
To—The Offg. Junior Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

With reference to your memorandum No. 3663 of the 23rd of October, I beg you will kindly solicit the Lieutenant-Governor to order lots Nos. 35 and 36 on the Strand Bank to be made over to the Governors of the Native Hospital, and enable us to commence the building on the 20th of December, as I trust the following statement will satisfy the Lieutenant-Governor that we have the means for building a hospital on the land in question.

The Governors have sold lots A, B, C, and G, of the Dhurumtollah hospital, reserving lots E and F for in-door and out-door patients. The premises have been sold for Rs. 75,000. Of this Rs. 25,000 have been paid into the Bank of Bengal, and Rs. 25,000 will be paid at the end of one year, the remaining Rs. 25,000 in two years. The property remains on mortgage to the Governors, and the money due bears interest at 7 per cent., so that the sale of the property, capital and interest, will at the end of two years realize not less than Rs. 80,000 (*a*).

Messrs. Colvin, Cowie have had an offer made them of Rs. 18,000(*b*) for the Gurranhutta dispensary.

The amount already subscribed by the native community towards our building fund is Rs. 46,000(*c*), and I shall be able to realize at least Rs. 12,000 more. We have saved some Rs. 3,000 by reducing our hospital expenditure, and intend to raise this sum to Rs. 10,000(*d*) before the end of two years.

The Governors have in hand from DeSouza's will Rs. 10,000(*e*) which they can dispose of for building purposes—

		Rs.
Thus we have secured	(*a*)—	80,000
	(*b*)—	18,000
	(*c*)—	46,000
	(*d*)—	10,000
	(*e*)—	10,000
Total	...	1,64,000
As I have above stated, I shall collect from the natives in addition to the 46,000 (*c*) subscribed, at least	...	10,000
		1,74,000

leaving a sum of Rs. 26,000 to make up the two lakhs required for the building as per estimate submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor immediately before the deputation of Governors waited on His Honor. In this estimate I propose borrowing Rs. 40,000 on our property, but under existing circumstances we shall only have to borrow Rs. 26,000, and any sums collected over and above Rs. 56,000 will lessen the amount to be borrowed.

Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Co. enter into an agreement to build the hospital according to our plans for two lakhs of rupees. Mr. Bruce has kindly looked over these estimates, and reports that he is perfectly satisfied with them, and our Solicitors will draw out an agreement which Mackintosh, Burn and Co. are ready to sign. They promise to complete the building within twenty months of its commencement for two lakhs of rupees; the Governors of the hospital accept this contract.

I would beg to remark that reckoning on Rs. 58,000 as the amount we shall raise by subscription, I simply refer to the native community, it is to be hoped that not only the European population of Calcutta, but also the Government may be disposed to assist us; supposing, however, they decline to help us, as I have shown above, we can manage to complete our work without their aid.

No. 4520, dated Calcutta, the 17th December 1872.

From—J. Ware Edgar, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Surgeon Superintendent, Native Hospital.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th November, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is willing

the buildings for the new Native Hospital may be commenced by the 20th December, on the ground selected near the Strand Bank Road.

2. His Honor is also prepared to make over this site, which consists of Strand Bank lots Nos. 35 and 36, known also as Prosonno Coomar Tagore's Ghât lots Nos. 35 and 36, to the Governors of the Native Hospital, on their agreeing to the following conditions, namely :—

(1.) That the land shall revert to the Government should it at any time cease to be used for the purpose for which it is now granted.

(2.) That the erection of the hospital upon the site mentioned shall not hereafter be brought forward as an argument against the construction of godowns or other buildings on the lots adjoining the proposed Native Hospital.

(3.) That the plan of the new building be approved by the Government.

(4.) That if the full sum required be not raised, and the hospital built within two years from the date on which the land is made over, the land shall be forfeited to Government on the expiry of the two years.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th December 1872.

From—C. N. MACNAMARA, ESQ., Supdt. and Surgeon of the Native Hospital,
To - The Offg. Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WITH reference to your letter No. 4520, just received, I beg to state that according to draft agreement the last payment on account of the proposed hospital is not to be made until two years after the building is commenced. The sums due on our property in Dhurrumtollah do not all fall due until 20th December 1874. The builders beg us not to hurry them with the work. I would beg therefore for three in place of two years for completion of the work. If not then finished and paid for, let it be forfeited to Government.

The Governors have, in all their estimates and plans submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, contemplated having to borrow some portion of the money necessary to pay for the building. If they should be obliged to do so, does the word "raised," used in paragraph 4 of your letter, cover them from risk of forfeiting the building to Government ?

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor told me he had ordered that we should be allowed 100 feet clear space to the south of the boundary line of lot No. 36. I understood from Messrs. Schalch and Bruce that this extra 100 feet was to be included within our hospital compound, but was not to be built upon. I do not think the Lieutenant-Governor, in speaking to me on the subject, said more than that the space was to be kept clear, that is, not built upon. Your letter (paragraph 1) does not clear the matter up. I should be very much obliged if you would kindly submit the question to the Lieutenant-Governor before circulating your letter No. 4520 to the Governors of the hospital.

I beg to forward the plans of the proposed hospital for the approval of Government.

Memorandum on Financial Arrangements connected with the rebuilding of the Native Hospital

BY C. MACNAMARA.

MESSRS. MACKINTOSH, BURN AND CO. state they can build us a hospital, such as we require, on the banks of the river, for Rs. 1,95,000 (*Calcutta Gazette* of 12th June 1872, p. 491). Allow them Rs. 5,000 more, or Rs. 2,00,000 in all. How is this sum to be secured?

I have collected, and paid into account, from a few friends non-resident at Calcutta	Rs.	10,000
DeSouza's will in the hands of Governors ...	„	10,000
Savings to be made, during two years the hospital is building, from present income	„	8,000
I will guarantee to collect before the hospital can be built, and promise to make good deficiency, if any, between sum collected and sum estimated	„	25,000
Total	Rs.	53,000

Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Co., and Mr. Rowe, estimate the value of Garranhatta Dispensary and Dhurrumtollah property to be (p. 491, as above) Rs. 1,47,300. Suppose it sells for this amount; this, with the above Rs. 53,000, will provide for the Rs. 2,00,000, the estimated cost of the new building.

With regard to the sale of Garranhatta Dispensary, there seems to be little doubt it will produce the sum of Rs. 20,000. This, together with the amounts realized by sale of our houses marked A and D on Mackintosh, Burn and Co.'s plan, together with the land C, will bring in Rs. 54,550—in all Rs. 74,550; and this much of our property might be sold to-morrow without in any way affecting the working of the hospital, for we should in fact still retain all that is essential to our purpose, with the exception of the Garranhatta Dispensary: and were this sold, a temporary place might be opened in the neighbourhood on a reduced scale, until the new hospital were built, when we should no longer require a Dispensary at Garranhatta.

It will be noticed, therefore, that we have Rs. 20,000 in hand, and are ready to give up property to morrow to the extent of Rs. 74,550 without in any way interfering with our present working power: I cannot therefore see why we should borrow money for building the new Hospital; for, in addition to the Rs. 90,550 above referred to, subscriptions would be coming in, and I am saving something every month from our present income. These savings would at once be increased by Rs. 3,500 per annum, supposing the Garranhatta Dispensary were sold and a temporary Dispensary opened in its place.

If the new hospital were built, we reckon on paying the balance of account according to the estimate (*Calcutta Gazette*, p 491), as follows:—

	Rs.
Land given up for roads	4,500
Price of lot B	14,500
„ „ E	6,000
„ „ F	12,000
„ „ G (our present hospital)	35,500

It is evident we cannot sell the land we wish to use for roads leading from Dhurrumtollah and Hospital Lane to lot G, estimated at Rs. 4,500, because I wish to keep lot G, our present hospital, for the purposes it is now used. Its estimated value is Rs 35,000, which with the roads amounts to Rs. 40,000.

We must have this sum however, or we cannot pay for the new hospital, and yet we want to keep this portion of the property.

I would advise, therefore, that a sum of Rs. 40,000 be borrowed, on the security of this part of our estate, from Government; or I am prepared to lend the money myself, on the security of these houses and lands, at 6 per cent. Government might do it cheaper, only do not allow the realization of this sum to stand in our way. But how is it to be paid off? I think this may be effected by money saved on closing the Garranhatta Dispensary, say at the rate of Rs. 4,500 a year. I have estimated above that our savings from this source will be at the rate of Rs. 3,500 a year, supposing that we are to spend Rs. 1,000 a year on a temporary Dispensary; but when the new hospital is built, we can save the whole of the money now spent on Garranhatta Dispensary—a sum of Rs. 4,500 per annum, with which to pay our debt of Rs. 40,000, with interest.

The remaining lots B, F, and E, would, in all probability, realize the price they are estimated to sell for as above detailed.

In this statement I have excluded the Park Street Dispensary from our consideration: the Governors know my views on the subject. I think, unless the people in the neighbourhood support the Dispensary, that we are not bound to keep it open; they might be warned to this effect, and if they respond, the Dispensary can be continued; if not, it should, I believe, be closed so soon as our new hospital is built, and the sum now spent on it could be expended on the establishment and patients to be kept in our Dhurrumtollah Hospital.

In fact, the amount spent on the Dhurrumtollah Hospital will pass to the new hospital on the banks of the river: sums expended on our Park Street Dispensary will keep up the Dhurrumtollah Hospital, and Park Street will be closed, unless the people in the neighbourhood come forward in the meantime and pay, at any rate, some portion of the money we spend on it.

Mr. Bazett D. Colvin has kindly sent the following:—

Summary of above.

	Rs.		Rs.
To estimated cost of building new hospital ...	1,95,000	By cash in hand from subscriptions and legacies...	20,000
„ additional cost for contingencies ...	5,000	„ estimated sale proceeds of Garranhatta dispensary, and lots A, C, and D, proposed to be sold at once	74,500
Rs. ...	2,00,000	„ estimated savings and guaranteed subscriptions	33,000
„ cost of lot G, present hospital and lands for road proposed to be retained at estimated value	40,000	„ „ sale proceeds of lots B, E, and F ...	32,500
		„ „ value of lot G, and land for roads...	40,000
		Rs. ...	2,00,000
		„ balance, being estimated value of lot G, and road for lands as per contra, proposed to be borrowed on security of the same, and repaid by annual savings at the rate of Rs. 4,500 per annum	40,000
Rs. ...	2,40,000	Rs. ...	2,40,000

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the under-mentioned Districts during the week ending 31st December 1872.

	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.					
6	Nuddea	...	...	17	0						
7	Jessore	...	...	11	0						
8	Hooghly	...	...	13	8						
	Howrah	...	...	15	0	14					
	Burdwan	...	...	13	1	11	4				
	Beerbhoom	...	...	13	5	13	0	17			
	Midnapore	...	...	15	0	15	0	24			
16	Darjeeling	...	...	6	0	6	0	8	0	10	
17	Julpigoree	...	...	10	0			11	0	...	
	Cooch Behar.*										
	Eastern Districts.										
18	Dacca	...	...	13	0	12	0	15	0	35	0
19	Furreedpore	...	...	21	0	21	0	30	0	...	
20	Backergunge	...	...	...		...		...		...	
21	Mymensing	...	...	12	0	12	0	20	0	...	
22	Sylhet	...	...	11	0	11	0	13	0	...	
23	Cachar	...	...	9	6	9	2	11	6	...	
24	Chittagong	...	...	12	0	13	0	13	0	...	
25	Noakhally	...	...	...		...		...		...	
26	Tipperah	...	...	12	0	12	0	10	8	...	
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...		...		...		...		...	
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	11	4	11	4	...		...	
	BEHAR.										
28	Patna	...	...	16	0	17	0	24	8	30	0
29	Gya	...	...	14	0	15	0	20	0	35	0
30	Shahabad	...	...	14	0	15	8	20	0	30	0
31	Tirhoot	...	...	14	0	14	0	20	0	25	0
32	Sarun	...	...	14	0	15	0	19	0	28	0
33	Chumparun	...	...	15	0	15	0	24	0	29	0
34	Monghyr	...	...	17	8	17	8	19	9	39	9
35	Bhaugulpore	...	...	14	8	15	2	17	11	22	11
	Purneah	...	...	17	0	17	0	20	0	40	0
	Southal Pergunnahs	...		14	0	14	0	16	0	...	
	ORISSA.										
	Cuttack	...	...	15	12	15	12	17	1	...	
	Pooree	...	...	14	7	15	12	14	7	...	
	Balasore	...	...	12	0	12	0	...		...	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.										
37	*South-West Frontier*										
38											
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40											

d December 1872.

Secy. to the Government of Bengal,

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January 1873.

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Published for General Information.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th January 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.						
	Western Districts.	1873.				
Burdwan Divn. 1	Burdwan ...	Jan. 28th*	Nil.	Moderately cool ...	Full winter crop expected. Rice market firm.	Fever decreasing.
Burdwan Divn. 2	Bancoorah ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Dry and cold ...	The rubee crops are all doing well.	
Burdwan Divn. 3	Beerbhoom ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Dry and fine ...	Winter crops doing well. A little rain would do good.	
Burdwan Divn. 4	Midnapore ...	„ 25th	0·18	Close and unseasonable; rain on two occasions.	No change of any importance. Prospects fair.	
Burdwan Divn. 5	Hooghly ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Fair; beginning to get hot; north wind.	Winter crops good.	
Burdwan Divn.	Howrah ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Cloudy; a very slight fall of rain on one day in the southern part of the district	The amun crop has been reaped, with the exception of the dhan, which is still under water. There has been a fair average outturn. Sugarcane is being cut.	
	Central Districts.					
Presidency Divn. 6	24-Pergunnahs ...	„ 28th	0·10	Fine, but rather warm at intervals considering the time of the year.	More than two-thirds of the amun paddy crops have been harvested. Mustard is being gathered, and other cold weather crops are progressing favorably.	Cholera and fever on the decrease.
Presidency Divn. 7	Nuddea ..	„ 25th	Nil.	Seasonable ...	Generally favorable.	
Presidency Divn. 8	Jessore ..	„ 25th	Nil.	Not so cold; foggy two mornings.	Excellent.	
Rajshahye Division. 9	Moorshedabad ...	„ 25th	0·10	Clear and cold, cloudy during the first part of the week. There was hail on the morning of the 19th instant in thanna Dewan Serai.	Want of rain in December and up to last week is felt, and the seed crops in the eastern part of the district are poor and thin. Sugarcane has yielded a full crop, and mustard a 12-anna crop in thanna Sooty. Kalai a very good crop.	
Rajshahye Division. 10	Dinagepore ...	„ 25th	Rain not appreciable by the gauge.	Showery on the 19th instant, otherwise fine.	Good.	
Rajshahye Division. 11	Maldah ...	„ 25th	0·18	The first three days cloudy and rainy, the rest foggy, alternating with clear days. Temp., between 72 and 60°. Baro., between 29·850 and 29·650.	Kalai has already been reaped, and the reaping of sirsa has been commenced. About 14 annas outturn of these two crops is expected. Other standing crops of the season are doing well, and boro dhan is being sown.	
Rajshahye Division. 12	Rajshahye ...	„ 25th	·25	Some days of this week have been cloudy, and on last Sunday rain fell. Weather pleasantly cool.	Indigo is flourishing. The rubee crops are doing well.	
Rajshahye Division. 13	Rungpore ..	„ 25th	Nil.	Seasonable ...	Good.	
Rajshahye Division. 14	Bograh ..	„ 25th	0·22	In the beginning of the week the weather was cloudy. A small quantity of rain fell on Saturday night and Sunday morning, since then it has been fair and cold.	The state of the crops continues as before. Minor crops promise well.	
Rajshahye Division. 15	Pubna ..	„ 25th	0·06	Seasonable but cloudy, and the mornings generally foggy. There was very little rain at the Sudder Station.	Prospects of the winter crops good.	

* Telegram of the 28th January received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)						
	Central Districts.—(*Contd.*)	1873.				
Cooch Behar Divn. 16	Darjeeling ..	Jan. 25th	Nil.	Cold and cloudy ...	As reported last week. In the hills wheat and barley progressing well; and in the Terai mustard is only on the ground.	District healthy.
17	Julpigoree ..	„ 25th	Nil.	Warmer and brighter than last week.	Rain is required for mustard and pulses.	
	Cooch Behar ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Cold; mornings foggy	Prospects of cold weather crops good.	
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca Division. 18	Dacca ...	„ 28th*	Nil.	Weather fair and cold	Prospects of crops very favorable.	
19	Furreedpore ..	„ 25th	Nil.	Weather dry and cold	The rice crop is cut all over the district. The rubee crop is slightly suffering from want of rain.	
20	Backergunge ...	„ 25th	·59	Cold ...	Good. The harvest is nearly over.	
21	Mymensing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
22	Sylhet ..	„ 18th	Nil.	Very cold for first half of the week. Thermometer at Chargola down to 41°. Latter half of the week the weather has been foggy in the morning and cloudy, and close during the day.	Boro dhan beginning to be planted out.	
23	Cachar ...	„ 18th	0·04	Fair. Cloudy at the latter part of the week and cold.	All dhan cut.	
Chittagong Divn. 24	Chittagong ...	„ 18th	·23	Cold and seasonable in the beginning of the week. Since the 15th it has been unusually warm for the time of the year, with wind generally from the south. A smart shower of rain fell during the night of the 16th, and on the 18th it is again cooler.	Paddy nearly all cut. Cold weather crops coming on well.	
25	Noakhally ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Fair weather during the first half of the week; fgogy mornings, with partially cloudy sky during the latter half. Average temperature during the week 66°.	Amun dhan completely gathered in. Cold weather crops progressing favorably.	
26	Tipperah ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Fine and cold in the latter part of the week. Sharp shower of rain in the subdivision on the 19th. Snow is said to have fallen at Agurtollah in Hill Tipperah.	Sugarcane is being cut in many places, and the gathering of the mustard crop has commenced. The other cold weather crops are all flourishing.	
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	„ 18th	·4	A slight fall of rain on the 16th. Very cold during the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant.	The cotton crops have been gathered. The slight fall of rain has done much good to the mustard.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Dry, clear, and cold ...	Mustard still being gathered. Chillies and other cold weather crops in the field doing well.	

* Telegram of the 28th January received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BEHAR.		1873.				
Patna Division. 28	Patna ...	Jan. 28th*	Nil.	Weather seasonable...	The rubee crops doing well, and though rain may be wanted for some, it would do harm to others. Poppy looking well, but backward.	Health of the district good.
29	Gya ...	„ 25th	·11	Fine, but warmer than previous week. Slight showers on the 18th and 19th instant.	The crops are flourishing.	
30	Shahabad ...	„ 25th	Nil.	West wind and clear	The crops on the ground generally good.	
31	Tirhoot ...	„ 25th	1·	Fair. The nights have been very cold. There was some rain during the week	Reports from all parts of the district continue favorable. The late rain has done much good to the rubee crops and has tended to lower the price of grain.	
32	Sarun ...	„ 25th	0·16	Cold and bracing. There was a little drizzling rain on Sunday.	The rubee crops are thriving well. The late rain has benefited the crops, but it was very partial and more is wanted.	
33*	Chumparun ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Nights very cold; cloudy since this morning.	The prospects of the crops continue fair, but a little rain would be very beneficial.	
Bhaugulpore Divn. 34	Monghyr ...	„ 25th	0·13	There has been a little rain, which has done a great deal of good.	Nothing could be better.	
35	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 28th*	Nil.	Fine and cold ...	Crops very good ...	Small-pox bad at Colgong.
36	Purneah ...	„ 25th	0·27	Cold and clear ...	A little rain would do good to the tobacco and rubee crops.	
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	„ 25th	·17	Cloudy during the early part of the week, with some rain, in the Sudder sub-division, and fine and clear the latter half. ·51 inches of rain fell in Godda sub-division. No rain in Rajmehal or in Deoghur sub-division.	Generally favorable; the fall of rain in Godda sub-division will benefit materially the crops.	
ORISSA.						
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack ...	„ 28th*	1·75	Weather warm and cloudy.	Rubee crops doing well.	
39	Pooree ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Beginning to get hot...	The kolthi crop is coming on well.	
40	Balasore ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Foggy, and hotter than usual at this season.	The harvesting of winter crops going on prosperously.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Very cloudy during early part of the week, which cleared up towards the end. A little rain has fallen in parts of the district.	With the exception of poppy, other crops are promising, and have benefited by the little rain which has fallen during the week.	Small-pox still prevalent in Echack and Pachumba sub-divisions.
42	Lohardduggah ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Warm and cloudy. A very slight shower on the 21st instant.	More rain wanted for the rubee crops. No reports from Palamow sub-division.	
43	Singbhoom ...	„ 18th	Nil.	Seasonable ...	Favorable.	
44	Maunbhoom ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Fine, but warmer ...	The rubee crops on the ground are all doing well, and promise a good outturn.	

* Telegram of the 28th January, received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.		1873.				
45	Goalparah ...	Jan. 18th	Nil.	First three days fair, and last four days cool, with occasional clouds.	Prospect of cold weather crop is good.	
46	Kamroop ...	„ 27th*	Nil.	Weather milder than before.	Mustard crop is being reaped. Prospects of pulse and sugarcane favorable.	Public health good.
47	Durrung ...	„ 18th	0·39	Weather variable; squalls from the north-east; sky cloudy. Temperature very low.	Satisfactory.	
48	Nowgong ..	„ 18th	0·05	Cold and seasonable; cloudy and threatening rain the past three days. A slight shower one evening during the week.	The rice crop has been all cut and gathered in. Mustard, kalai, and sugarcane crops promise well, and large out-turns expected as the weather has been most favorable. Pruning of tea bushes on tea estates still being carried on.	
49	Seebsaugor ...	„ 18th	0·90	The weather very cold, damp, and cloudy, with frequent drizzlings, and a few light showers of rain.	All the paddy crops harvested and housed, as also a portion of sugarcane crop. The other cold weather crops are satisfactory.	Cholera appears to have decreased.
50	Luckimpore ...	„ 18th	0·83	Extremely cold and damp weather throughout the week, especially the last four days. At North Luckimpore sub-division weather fine and seasonable. Nights very cold.	Rice crop all cut and stored. Other crops, as mustard, sugarcane, and pulses, reported as doing well, but more sunny weather wanted.	Public health good.
51	Naga Hills ...	„ 11th	0·17	Seasonable throughout the district.	The crops have been all gathered in. The hill people are busy cutting their jooms.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 18th	Nil.	The weather has been dry and cold, and frost at night has at times been hard.	There are at present no crops under cultivation.	
53	Garo Hills ...	„ 18th	Nil.	The weather has been fine; cold and bracing air. Strong wind occasionally, a few drops of rain fell on one day, but there was no fall appreciable by the gauge. The atmosphere has been hazy.	The Garo crops are now nearly all gathered; perhaps some cotton and a few vegetables remain to be gathered, and that is all. The Garos are now beginning to clear for jooms.	

* Telegram of the 27th January received on the 28th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th January 1873.

H. COTTON,
Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 5th to 11th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 12th to 18th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	18th Jan.	
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Culna	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Ranegunge	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·02	ditto	0·02	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Tumlook	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	11th Jan.	
		Contai — Dy. Collr.'s Office	ditto	Nil.	ditto	18th Jan.	
		Contai — Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	4th Jan.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil.	il.	ditto	18th Jan.	
		Serampore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Alipore — Dispensary	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Alipore — Jail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Russeerhaut	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Barripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Satkheerah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Bongong	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Nurail	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Khoolnah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Jenidah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Nagirhaut	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Magoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
		Jamooakandi	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
		City Moorshedabad	0·07	Nil.	0·07	18th Jan.	
		Jungipore	0·43	ditto	0·43	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	0·05	ditto	0·05	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·50	Not rec.	0·50	11th Jan.	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·27	Nil.	0·27	18th Jan.	
	Rajshahye	Beauleah	0·23	ditto	0·23	ditto.	
		Nattore	0·28	ditto	0·28	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·05	ditto	0·05	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Titalya	0·20	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
	Bograh	Bograh	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Serajgunge	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	4th Jan.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling — Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	.....	.....	
		Darjeeling — Hospital	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	18th Jan.	
		Runghee	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·05	Nil.	0·05	18th Jan.	
		Pallacotta	0·14	ditto	0·14	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Boda	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bhutan Dooars	Buxa	0·44	ditto	0·44	ditto.	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca — Telegraph Office	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Dacca — Hospital	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	11th Jan.	
		Moonshegunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Manickgunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Furreedpore	ditto	Nil.	ditto	18th Jan.	
		Goalundo	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
				ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	ditto				
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Madaripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Mymensing	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Atteah	0·04	ditto	0·04	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·68	ditto	0·68	ditto	Not received 1st to 4th
	Cachar	Cachar	1·00	0·04	1·04	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	Not received 5th to 11th Jan.
		Koyah	ditto	0·11	0·11	18th Jan.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong — Telegraph Office	2·00?	0·10	2·10?	ditto.	
		Chittagong — Jail	Nil.	0·23	0·23	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not rec.	Nil.	11th Jan.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamutee Hill	Not rec.	ditto	ditto	4th Jan.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally	Nil.	Nil.	ditto	18th Jan.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 5th to 11th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 12th to 18th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
	BEHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·17	0·01	0·18	18th Jan.	
		Behar	0·39	Nil.	0·39	ditto.	
		Barh	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Dinapore—Jail	0·21	ditto	0·21	ditto.	
		Dinapore—Cantonment	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	0·06	ditto	0·06	ditto.	
		Nowadah	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
		Aurungabad	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto	From 6th January.
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·30	0·02	0·32	ditto.	
		Sasseram	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Buxar	0·15	0·05	0·20	ditto.	
		Bhubooah	Not rec.	Nil.	Nil.	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th Jan.
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	0·90	1·30	2·20	ditto.	
		Durbangah	0·02	Nil.	0·02	ditto	Not received 1st to 4th January.
		Rajpore	0·15	Not rec.	0·15	11th Jan.	
		Mudhubani	0·18	Nil.	0·18	18th Jan.	
	Sarun	Seetamaree	0·20	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
		Tajpore	0·25	Not rec.	0·25	11th Jan.	Ditto ditto.
		Chuprah	0·13	Nil.	0·13	18th Jan.	
		Sewan	0·15	0·09	0·24	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motechari	0·10	Nil.	0·10	ditto.	
		Bettiah	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil.	4th Jan.	
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·21	Nil.	0·21	18th Jan.	
		Begoosarai	Not rec.	ditto	Nil.	ditto	Not received 1st to 11th January.
		Jamooie	0·26	ditto	0·26	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	0·23	ditto	0·23	ditto.	
		Soopool	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Mudhepoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Banka	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Arrareah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	0·22	ditto	0·22	ditto.	
		Jamtara	Not rec.	ditto	Nil.	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th January.
		Rajmehal	Nil.	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Pakour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Not received 1st to 4th January.
		Nya-Doomka	0·09	ditto	0·09	ditto.	
		Godda	0·11	ditto	0·11	ditto.	
	ORISSA.						
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack—Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	18th Jan.	
		Cuttack—Hospital	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Jajipore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Juguisingpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		False Point	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	11th Jan.	
	Pooree	Pooree	ditto	Nil.	ditto	18th Jan.	
		Khoordah	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	11th Jan.	
	Balasore	Balasore	ditto	Nil.	ditto	18th Jan.	Ditto ditto.
		Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
	CHOTA NAGPORE— SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh—Jail	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	18th Jan.	
		Hazareebaugh—Dispensary	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Pachumba	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Lohardduggah	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Palamow	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Maunbhoom	Purulia	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah	Not rec.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th January.
		Dhoobree	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	0·11	ditto	0·11	ditto.	
		Burpettah	0·15	Not rec.	0·15	11th Jan.	
	Durrung	Tezpore	0·01	ditto	0·01	ditto.	
		Mungledye	0·04	ditto	0·04	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	Nil.	0·05	0·05	18th Jan.	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·31	Not rec.	0·31	11th Jan.	
		Golaghat	0·09	ditto	0·09	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	11th Jan.	
		North Luckimpore	0·10	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Suddya	0·81	ditto	0·81	ditto.	
		Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	
	Khasi and Jyntcah Hills.	Shillong	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	11th Jan.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	0·21	ditto	0·21	ditto	Not received 1st to 4th January.
	Garo Hills	Tura	Not rec.	Nil.	Nil.	18th Jan.	Not received 5th to 11th January.
		Benares	Nil.	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Akyab	ditto	0·60	0·60	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 25th January 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th January 1873.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
	Jan.											
Calcutta.	19th	10	30·058	30·077	72·5	71·0	92	N N E	...	...	K	*f*
		16	29·944	29·962	76·8	68·2	62	N E	...	...	CS	
	20th	10	30·091	30·110	69·5	63·9	72	N E	...	...	CK	
		16	29·998	30·017	75·0	67·4	65	E N E	...	...	.....	*o*
	21st	10	30·160	30·179	71·0	64·5	68	E N E	..	...	.....	*b*
		16	30·030	30·048	77·3	68·0	60	E N E	...	...	CS	
	22nd	10	30·155	30·174	71·5	63·5	61	E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	30·010	30·028	76·5	68·0	62	E	...	...	K	scuds
	23rd	10	30·157	30·176	72·0	64·5	64	E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	30·002	30·020	77·6	68·5	60	E by N	...	...	CS	
	24th	10	30·124	30·143	72·5	64·5	62	E by N	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·964	29·982	77·5	66·5	53	N W	...	...	.....	*b*
	25th	10	30·029	30·048	73·0	64·0	58	N E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·884	29·902	79·4	69·2	58	N N W	...	...	CS	
Saugor Island.	19th	10	30·067	30·073	78	74	81	W S W	3·3	...	N	*b*
		16	29·942	29·948	80	74	74	S W	7·7	...	KS	*b*
	20th	10	30·101	30·107	74	65	59	N E	6·3	...	CK	*b, m*
		16	30·000	30·006	79	70	61	N N W	8·5	...	Ks	*b, m*
	21st	10	30·160	30·166	75	65	55	E	5·9	...	C	*b, m*
		16	30·034	30·040	79	69	58	S S W	6·0	...	K	*b*
	22nd	10	30·148	30·154	76	70	72	E N E	9·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	30·015	30·021	78	70	65	S	9·4	...	K	*b*
	23rd	10	30·145	30·151	74	66	63	E	4·9	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	30·012	30·018	79	69	58	S W	5·2	...	K	*b, m*
	24th	10	30·122	30·128	74	66	63	E	3·9	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·970	29·976	79	71	65	S W	6·8	...	C	*b, m*
	25th	10	30·039	30·045	74	71	85	N E	3·5	...	C	*bf*
		16	29·900	29·906	78	73	77	S W	5·7	...	Ks	*b, m*
Chittagong.	19th	10	29·294	30·088	73	69	80	N N E	2·8	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·895	29·989	77	71	73	S W	6·2	...	CK, KS	*b*
	20th	10	29·991	30·085	73	69	80	N	2·6	0·10	K	*b, e*
		16	29·925	30·019	77	69	64	W	5·8	...	.....	*b*
	21st	10	30·053	30·151	72	68	80	N N W	6·8	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·958	30·051	78	72	73	N	6·2	...	.....	*b*
	22nd	10	30·067	30·162	68	60	60	N E	3·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·933	30·027	76	64	48	W N W	8·2	...	.....	*b*
	23rd	10	30·050	30·146	67	60	64	N	3·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·888	29·982	77	66	53	W	5·7	...	.....	*b*
	24th	10	30·054	30·149	70	64	70	N N W	5·5	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·880	29·974	75	64	51	W	7·2	...	.....	*b, m*
	25th	10	29·944	30·039	71	65	70	N	6·2	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·830	29·924	77	66	53	W	6·0	...	.....	*b*
Madras.	18th	10	30·043	30·073	78	72	73	S	7	...	.....	*bo*
		16	29·940	29·970	79	71	65	S E by S	9	...	.....	*b*
	19th	10	30·056	30·086	79	70	61	S E	5	...	.....	*o*
		16	29·947	29·977	80	71	62	E by S	6	...	.....	*bo*
	20th	10	30·067	30·097	81	71	59	E by S	5	...	.....	*o*
		16	29·947	29·977	81	72	62	E by S	7	...	.....	*b*
	21st	10	30·078	30·108	82	71	55	E by N	9	...	.....	*o*
		16	29·960	29·999	82	72	59	E by N	9	...	.....	*o*
	22nd	10	30·074	30·104	83	72	56	E N E	13	...	.....	*o*
		16	29·968	29·998	83	71	52	N E by E	10	...	.....	*o*
	23rd	10	30·109	30·139	83	71	52	N E	11	...	.....	*o*
		16	29·987	30·017	82	72	59	N E	10	...	.....	*o*
	24th	10	30·076	30·106	83	73	60	N E	9	...	.....	*o*
		16	29·963	30·003	82	72	59	N E by N	11	...	.....	*o*
Cuttack.	18th	10	29·952	30·036	69	67	89	W	0·7	...	.....	*f*
		16	29·830	29·912	87	72	45	S W	5·1	...	.....	
	19th	10	29·963	30·049	80	73	70	W S W	2·4	...	CK	
		16	29·848	29·930	88	73	46	N N E	5·5	...	CK	
	20th	10	29·996	30·079	78	71	69	E	2·2	...	K.N	
		16	29·881	29·963	84	72	53	E	3·5	...	CK, N	
	21st	10	30·071	30·155	75	69	72	E N E	3·9	...	K. CK	
		16	29·933	30·016	80	71	62	E	5·1	...	KN	
	22nd	10	30·049	30·132	78	72	73	E N E	1·4	...	KC	
		16	29·901	29·983	83	70	49	S E	1·8	...	K, NC	
	23rd	10	30·069	30·152	79	72	69	N N E	1·4	...	KC	
		16	29·921	30·004	82	72	59	W S W	1·5	...	K, NC	
	24th	10	30·033	30·116	81	72	62	S S W	1·5	...	KC	
		16	29·878	29·960	84	70	46	W N W	2·5	...	K, CK, C	
Akyab.	19th	10	30·063	30·085	74	67	67	E	0·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·947	29·969	76	71	77	W N W	4·5	...	.....	*b*
	20th	10	30·060	30·082	78	69	61	N	0·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·959	29·981	79	72	69	W N W	7·6	...	.....	*b*
	21st	10	30·082	30·104	80	71	62	N	0·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·959	29·981	81	68	48	W	5·8	...	.....	*b*
	22nd	10	30·091	30·113	74	60	39	N N W	0·9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·954	29·976	77	62	38	N W	8·8	...	.....	*b*
	23rd	10	30·068	30·090	74	64	55	N	0·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·947	29·969	77	65	49	W	4·1	...	.....	*b*
	24th	10	30·054	30·078	76	66	56	E	0·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·924	29·946	79	67	50	N W	4·3	...	.....	*b*
	25th	10	29·996	30·018	75	63	47	E	0·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·880	29·902	76	64	48	W	2·3	...	.....	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th January 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st January 1873.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
Jan. ...	15th	29·923	80·3	62·8	133·0	69·5	63·6	58·9	0·70	S S W & W	...	143·8	...	...	Clear Slightly foggy at 7 and 8 P.M.
	16th	·930	78·0	59·5	128·5	68·4	61·9	56·7	·68	N E & E N E	...	74·8	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 10 and 11 P.M.
	17th	·902	78·7	60·0	129·6	68·4	61·7	56·3	·67	E N E & W by N	...	68·6	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at midnight and 1 A.M.
	18th	·964	80·0	62·0	124·0	69·8	66·5	63·9	·82	S & W by S	...	36·2	...	...	Clear, stratoni and cumuli. Foggy from 4 to 9 A.M.
	19th	·990	78·0	67·7	123·4	71·5	67·8	64·8	·80	N N E & N E	...	51·3	...	...	Clear, stratoni and cirrostrati. Foggy from 3 to 10 A.M.
	20th	·030	77·5	64·0	124·8	69·9	65·0	61·1	·75	N E & E N E	...	120·1	...	...	Cirrocumuli, overcast and clear.
	21st	·070	79·0	62·5	128·0	70·0	64·6	*60·3	·73	E N E	...	94·8	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		⊖
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20·8
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	80·3
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	78·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·74
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto average of nineteen previous years	...	0·07
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st January	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0·16

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th January 1873.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of December 1872.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ north; Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ east. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea-level, 15·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·977
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 26th	30·186
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 3rd	29·766
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·420
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·052
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·920
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·132
	⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	70·0
Max. temperature occurred at 2 P.M. on the 3rd	83·7
Min. temperature occurred at 6 & 7 A.M. on the 31st	57·4
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	26·3
Mean of the daily max. temperature	78·2
Ditto ditto min. ditto	63·4
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	14·8
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	64·8
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	5 2
Computed mean dew-point for the month	60·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	9·4
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·534
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·87
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·13
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·73
	⊟
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	132·4
	Inches.
Rained 3 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0·06
Total amount of rain during the month	0·09
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	0·05
Prevailing direction of the wind	N.E.

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th January 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th January 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	27,616½	23,732 12 6	2,175 10 1	74,728 25	25,612 4 5	2,347 15 10	4,523 5 11
Or per mile of railway	176	151 10 4	13 18 0	478 0	163 10 6	15 0 1	28 18 1
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	16,076	13,553 11 3	1,242 8 5	36,583 26	11,073 10 4	1,015 1 8	2,257 10 1
Total for 2 weeks	43,692½	37,286 7 9	3,417 18 6	111,312 11	36,685 14 9	3,362 17 6	6,780 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,653	17,489 12 9	1,603 4 8	71,207 10	16,257 1 8	1,490 4 8	3,093 9 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	196	111 12 1	10 4 11	455 0	103 14 1	9 10 5	19 15 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	58,093½	36,995 13 11	3,391 5 9	144,866 4	35,013 9 1	3,209 11 7	6,600 17 4

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th January 1873, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,665	1,176 0 0	117 12 0	5,550 0	453 0 0	45 6 0	162 18 0
Or per mile of railway	61	43 0 0	4 6 0	204 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	6 0 0
For previous 2 week of half-year ...	2,448	1,876 0 0	187 12 0	10,147 0	846 0 0	84 12 0	272 4 0
Total for 3 weeks	4,113	3,052 0 0	305 4 0	15,697 0	1,299 0 0	129 18 0	435 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th January 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	100,539	1,41,618 15 7	12,981 14 10	658,518 0	3,60,098 8 0	33,009 0 7	45,990 15 5
Or per mile of railway	.....	110 10 3	10 2 10	.....	281 5 3	25 15 9	35 18 7
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	153,380	2,46,789 13 4	22,622 8 0	1,169,466 0	6,53,968 9 6	59,947 2 5	82,569 10 5
Total for 3 weeks	253,919	3,88,408 12 11	35,604 2 10	1,827,984 0	10,14,067 1 6	92,956 3 0	128,560 5 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	97,264	1,43,193 15 2	13,126 2 3	668,751 0	4,29,862 2 6	39,404 0 8	52,530 2 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	111 13 11	10 5 1	.....	335 13 3	30 15 8	41 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	278,569	4,30,255 0 6	39,440 0 11	2,076,101 10	13,76,166 4 4	126,148 11 6	165,588 12 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th January 1873, on 223⅓ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,214	14,327 7 5	1,313 7 0	72,712 0	22,886 9 9	2,097 18 9	3,411 5 9
Or per mile of railway	.....	64 1 8	5 17 6	.....	102 6 5	9 7 9	15 5 3
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	8,049	28,705 8 7	2,631 6 10	86,051 20	28,772 10 0	2,637 9 10	5,268 16 8
Total for 3 weeks	13,263	43,033 0 0	3,944 13 10	158,763 20	51,659 3 9	4,735 8 7	8,680 2 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,391	15,063 5 10	1,380 16 2	82,742 10	21,168 1 5	1,940 8 2	3,321 4 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	67 8 9	6 3 10	.....	94 14 10	8 14 0	14 17 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,769	48,997 1 4	4,491 8 0	222,654 0	59,503 0 6	5,454 8 10	9,945 16 10

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th January 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	31,842	23,185 12 9	2,125 7 4	99,292 24	20,260 13 6	1,851 14 10	3,977 2 2
Or per mile of railway	203	148 2 5	13 11 7	634 0	129 1 3	11 16 8	25 8 3
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	43,692½	37,286 7 9	3,417 18 6	111,312 11	36,685 14 9	3,362 17 6	6,780 16 0
Total for 3 weeks	75,534½	60,472 4 6	5,543 5 10½	210,604 35	56,886 12 3	5,214 12 4	10,757 18 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,349	19,132 3 0	1,753 15 8	98,906 31	19,102 13 3	1,751 1 10	3,504 17 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	200	122 4 0	11 4 2	632 0	122 1 0	11 3 9	22 7 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	89,442½	56,128 0 11	5,145 1 5	243,766 35	54,116 6 4	4,960 13 5	10,105 14 10

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[REGISTERED No. 50.]

No. 6 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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AGENCY EMPLOYED IN TAKING THE CENSUS.

No. 571, dated Calcutta, the 4th February 1873.

From—J. WARE EDGAR, ESQ., Offg. Junior Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

To—The Commissioner of Orissa.

I AM directed to thank you for the very interesting report on the agency employed in taking the census in the several districts of your division contained in your No. 178 of the 29th November last.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in your remark that the census has certainly demonstrated that a great deal more can be made of the agency which does exist than was before thought possible.

3. The account regarding the Pooree district is, I am to say, especially interesting, showing by existing facts the gradual change under our rule from the old Hindu self-governing system with all its grades of headmen and record-keepers of the hundreds, headmen and accountants of villages, staffmen of hamlets, and Thani ryots,—the freemen of the community, through the stages by which all these institutions disappear, and society resolves itself into two classes—of landlords without duties, and tenants without rights, over whom a foreign Government, acting through paid officials, can exercise no sufficient control or guidance.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor had hoped to make a beginning towards restoring a measure of village self-government by means of village municipalities moulded on the old lines, but His Excellency the Viceroy has seen fit to refuse his assent to the Municipal Bill, and we can now only do what little we can to save the remains of old institutions by protecting the people, so far as our imperfect means admit, from oppressions actually contrary to law. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that you will foster the indigenous institutions still left so far as you are able, and at all times remember the remark above quoted from your 3rd paragraph that "a great deal more can be made of the agency which does exist than was before thought possible."

5. In like manner, in treating the Putwaree question, which is being separately dealt with, you must bear in mind the statements contained in your letter that Putwarees, or the old Bhoocs, existed in large numbers before the settlement, and that it is only by our action that they have been so much reduced as they now are.

No. 178½, dated Cuttack, the 29th November 1872.

From—T. E. RAVENSHAW, ESQ., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

IN reply to circular No. 22 of 16th July 1872, I have the honor to submit the following information :—

Cuttack District.

2. The agents actively employed in the late census were as follows:—

1. Small zemindars.
2. Mokuddums.
3. Surberakars.
4. Mustajers or ijaradars.
5. Tehsildars and paid servants of zemindars, and mokuddums, &c.
6. Schoolmasters.
7. Canoongoes.
8. Putwarees.
9. Beheras.

There was no paid agency at all employed for the enumeration.

3. I am not aware that the census has brought to light any indigenous agency, the existence of which was before unknown, though it has certainly demonstrated that a great deal more can be made of the agency which does exist than was before thought possible.

4. There appears to be no class in this district resembling the padhan or mundul of Bengal, and who is recognized as the regular village head. The prominent village functionaries, whose existence may be traced from earlier time, are the following :—

1. Mokuddum.
2. Surberakar.
3. Canoongoe.
4. Putwarree.
5. Behera.

The two former are the holders of well-known and ancient hereditary tenures, whose rights were recognized at the settlement. They are, in fact, the lords of the village where their tenure is situated, and exercise a considerable amount of local influence, especially when they are the representatives of the original holders. The mokuddumi is altogether a higher class of tenure than the surberakari, and a higher rate of malikana is attached to it.

5. *The canoongoe* is simply now a servant of Government, and is to the Collector in revenue what the police are to the Magistrate in criminal matters. He is paid a regular salary in this district: no jagheer is attached to the office.

6. *Putwarees* existed in large numbers previous to the settlement, but it was found that the office to a great extent existed in name only, and that the zemindars either themselves occupied the jagheers, or that the holders

were their personal servants. The jagheers were therefore largely resumed and the number of putwarees reduced to about 100 for the district. Practically, for many years past the putwarees have ceased to exercise the functions for which they were especially appointed, and, so far from being the village accountants, are more frequently the servant and rent collector of the zemindar. The putwaree of the present day can hardly be called a village notable, and he exercises but little influence.

7. Behera is the title held by the headman or representative of a caste, and his influence in all social matters is necessarily very great, as all disputes or irregularities come before him. The jurisdiction of a Behera extends over a large circle of villages.

8. There are no such things as standing punchayets; but punchayets are very commonly resorted to for the disposal of caste and other disputes.

Pooree District.

9. In Pooree, as in other districts noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the indigenous functionaries of the village community have been declining, while the zemindar's power has been rising, though the zemindar's power has not been increasing in proportion to the decay of the village headmen.

10. If a line be drawn from Banpoor in the north-west to the Devi River in the south-east, it will traverse Pooree district in the direction from where the disintegration has been least to where it has been most completed. In Khoordah the institutions of Hindu village society are still living, though dormant, and they still bear purely Hindu names in that part of the country under the old rajahs; each village (*gram*) had two functionaries, the *prodhan* or man of action, and the *bhooee*, accountant. A set of such villages, called a *bissi*, was administered by a *bissoi*, under whom were a khandait (literally swordsman) or chief man of action, and a *bhoimul* or head accountant. The khandait, the prodhan, and so on, exercised police authority, while the other officials, as their name implies, were registrars or accountants. In the case of a hamlet (*patna*), a *danduasi*, literally a rodman or staffman, sufficed to keep watch and ward. Occasionally there were other organs exercising special functions. Thus, in an extensive bissi the bissoi would have under him a *kanribhagya* (literally a share taken of cowries) as his accountant. Again, there would occasionally be a Kotkoran, literally special accountant. All these names, and to some extent the corresponding functions, still survive in Khoordah, but they are nowadays lumped in the generic name of *surberakar*.

11. Passing from Khoordah we come to a belt of country, Lembai and Sirian, Rahang, Chowbeescood, where the disintegration has proceeded more than in Khoordah, but less than in the rest of the district. The four territories which I have named until a comparatively recent period formed part of the extensive domains of the Rajah of Khoordah. The sixteen sasans, or brahmanic communities of immigrants from Jajpore, settled by the old Pooree rajahs, still attest the ancient *réémé*. In other villages we find headmen with names similar to those of Khoordah,—the prodhan or the surberakar, with proprietary rights, and also enjoying his *heta* (literally benefice) or service land.

12. Passing on to Kotdesh, we come to memorials of Mahomedan influence. These numerous institutions of headman, which have been gradually undergoing extinction during the last generation, are called by an Arabic military name the *mokuddum*, literally the man who steps in front or faces at the head of the file. The institutions corresponded very much to the surberakar of Khoordah, but was modified somewhat to suit the Mogul

institutions. Where a *mokuddum* originally had the fortune to be enrolled as a *mazkuri* (literally enumerated) *mokuddum*, he generally was allowed at our settlement to pay his quota direct to the treasury, and so he is now merged with the zemindars and styled a zemindar. In like manner, under the Moguls the bissoi or khandait was made a *zemindar* or chowdry; the bhomul was turned into a canoongoe, and the bhooee into a putwaree.

13. The canoongoe still survives in name, but he is no longer a local functionary as before. He is now part of a highly centralized machinery, and he is paid as such from head-quarters like any other stipendiary of the empire. The putwaree also is disappearing. He ceased to be of any importance, even in name, from the time when putwaree papers were discontinued at the introduction of Act X.

14. Proceeding with the imaginary line which I have already drawn, we come to the country south-east of Kotdesh. In these the most of the village functionaries have disappeared, and society consists mainly of landlord and tenantry. The chief remaining agencies of the village are the chowkidar or chattia, the man who watches property, the village barber who does the shaving, and the village washerman who does the washing. Here, as in other parts of the district, and also as in other districts than this, these constitute the principal indigenous secular agency of the village, the chowkidar looking after crimes, while the barber and washermen are incidentally the guardians of village chastity and morality.

15. So much for the individualized indigenous agency of the rural society. I come now to the *punchayet* or the corporate indigenous agency of rural society. Here it is necessary to make a distinction between two widely different institutions known by that common name. For convenience I shall call the one body the *standing punchayet*, and the other the *special punchayet*.

16. The *special punchayet*, or so to speak the *punchayet ad hoc*, is the assemblage convened to adjudicate on a specific difficulty. This institution is in vogue with the superior class of society, more especially the twice born castes—Brahmans, Khetryas, and Baisyas, or those more modern castes which aspire to be successors of these three. These classes have no *standing punchayet*, but they convene one as occasion may require; for example, to decide over a betrothal or over a scandal about illicit connexion, and so on. In former times *punchayet* of this kind were also resorted to try cases of assault and of money claims; but this practice is now dying out, because the dissatisfied party can traverse the decision in a regular court, criminal or civil.

17. The punchayet as a standing institution is peculiar to classes of society, namely—

(1.) The minor trading classes, of whom the *teli* and the *guria* may be taken as a type.

(2.) The menial classes, of whom the *pân* and the *mehter* may be taken as an example. The former are sometimes nicknamed the pataki (literally fallen), and the latter asparshiya (literally untouchable). These may be rendered freely, and indeed, relatively speaking, with considerable accuracy, as "*the publicans and the sinners*." With them the punchayet is a standing institution; for they are always falling into jeopardy of ceremonial uncleanliness, and besides they have often to assume the defensive as a body against other classes of less precarious status.

18. With regard to the procedure of these two bodies, the special punchayet of the twice born castes usually does its work for nothing. Where it exacts a penalty or levies a subscription, the proceeds are applied not to the members of the punchayet, but for some object of general benefit to the caste.

On the other hand, the members of a standing punchayet being naturally poorer men, requisition one or other or both parties in dieting for the meeting for the time being.

Balasore District.

19. The indigenous agency employed in census work was chiefly that of surberakars and mokuddums, barooas, and other village headmen.

20. As to the origin and history of these persons I am unable to give any information. As far as my reading in the vernacular literature of former times has gone, I am disposed to believe that from the earliest times the village community with its headman elected by the villagers, has been in existence. The powers and responsibilities of the headmen have varied from time to time in the most irregular and capricious manner, and whatever may have been the cause, it is now certain that in the Lower Provinces you will nowhere find them holding a position equal in rank or privileges to the desmukhs or patels of Bombay and Madras, or even the lumberdars of Upper India. It is undoubtedly true that the tendency since the introduction of our revenue system in the Lower Provinces has been to allow their powers and position to be overridden by those of the zemindar.

21. *Purshathi* ପୁରଷତି.—The origin of this class of men is stated by local tradition to be, that they were created in former times (probably not later than 1450 A.D.) by zemindars wishing to extend the cultivation of the country, which we know from native historians to have been but thinly peopled, north of the Kansbans. Previous to the date above quoted, the rajahs of Orissa did not extend their sway north of that river, and the country between that and the frontier of Bengal was all desert and jungle. Centuries later, this state of things existed in a modified form. The road from Bengal to Orissa was hardly opened at all, and very little communication existed between the two provinces. The Mahomedans in Akbar's time (close of the sixteenth century) were the first to open thorough communication. To this day the country between Balasore town and Jellasore is called the Barakoshi or twelve-coss road, and was long considered almost impassable. The purshathis are found chiefly between the Kansbans and Sooburnekha precisely in this part. When a zemindar wished to extend his cultivation, he deputed a person to settle and clear a tract of country. This was the purshathi. He bought the land from the zemindar, with a reservation of proprietary rights of a certain kind to the latter. At the settlement the purshathis were recognized as subordinate tenure-holders and the zemindar received 10 per cent. malikana, the purshathi 30 per cent. If the estate is sold, the right of the latter remains intact and cannot be disturbed by the purchaser whether he purchase at a Government sale for arrears of rent or at a private sale. The purshathi exercises all the powers of a zemindar. He collects the rents, hands over to the zemindar 70 per cent., being 60 per cent. for Government and 10 per cent. for the zemindar's malikana. The latter has no power of interfering in the internal management of the estate. If the purshathi reside on the estate, he acts in all respects as village headman. If, as is often the case, he is non-resident, there is another surberakar or village headman under him, paid not by malikana, but by regular salary. He is also called "shikami kharidar."

22. Among the settlement proceedings there are numerous cases in which the rights of the purshathi or kharidar are inquired into and settled. Thus eight patnas in Surhar were claimed by Tribikram Chowdry on the strength of kibalas produced by him. The Deputy Collector after examining

the documents and hearing the zemindar's objections found that Tribikram and his ancestors had been in possession continuously from a time prior to British rule under the title of purshathi or kharidar—purshathi of the 1st grade in certain patnas and of the 2nd grade in others The Collector on appeal made him purshathi of the 1st grade in all the patnas. In the settlement evidad all the purshathis' names in the Surhar estate are entered with a note that they are to enjoy the same malikana as mokuddums. In the Commissioner's confirming rubakary it is stated that the purshathi is one who has purchased land from a zemindar in order to found on it a village, and that he is the "malik" or owner thereof, subject to payment to the zemindar of the rent minus his 30 per cent. malikana. The tenure could be sold or transferred at will.

23. *Mukuddum.*—This is also a subordinate tenure-holder and was originally the headman of a village. He gets 25 per cent. of the malikana and pays the rent to the zemindar, being 60 per cent. for Government and 15 per cent. for zemindar's malikana. The office is hereditary and transferable, but the zemindar can sell the tenure for arrears of rent. In their case as in that of the purshathi, the zemindar does not interfere in the internal management of the estate nor take upon himself any responsibility for loss by accidents or convulsions of nature and the like.

24. *Surberakar* is the regular village headman. He is remunerated by a commission of 15 per cent. or 10 per cent. on the collections. He is appointed by the zemindar. There are two kinds of surberakars. The maurusi or hereditary surberakar is, as his name imports, hereditary headman. The first of his race had been appointed by the zemindar, who, however, has precluded himself by the appointment from interference in the succession. The non-hereditary surberakar is appointed on each occurrence of a vacancy by the zemindar.

25. Even a hereditary surberakar may be dispossessed for misconduct by the zemindar, though owing to the prevailing ignorance of the terms of the settlement it never happens that they are dispossessed; their rights are sold by civil or revenue courts in total defiance and neglect of the law. The non-hereditary surberakar is in fact a mere servant of the zemindar, displaceable at pleasure. Both classes collect the rents and remit them to the zemindar, who rarely, if ever, interferes in the management of the estate. They exercise great authority in the village, being generally called "hakim" by the people, and are terrible despots as a rule.

26. *Putwaree.*—Although bearing this title, the persons I am now about to mention are a totally different class from the regular putwarees under Regulation XII of 1817. They are merely collecting agents, and are paid by money wages. They are of course displaceable at will, and are found only in a few places, not being recognized by the settlement.

27. *Padhan Karji.*—I do not see much difference between these two classes. They are appointed by the zemindar and are paid by money wages. They exercise great influence in the village; but the post is not hereditary. I believe the padhan or pradhan is a relic of the old village headman, degraded now into a mere rent collector. He is quite at the mercy of the zemindar. The karji on the other hand is a recent creation, a mere agent put in by the zemindar. The padhan is always a resident of the village, and a thani ryot, whereas the karji is not always a ryot or even a resident.

28. *Barooa* is a thani ryot, generally one of the largest cultivators in the village. He is appointed in some cases by the zemindar, in other cases he is elected by the ryots subject to the zemindar's approval. The

position is often honorary; the barooa is regarded as the head ryot and spokesman; when he is merely this, he gets no pay. If he add to this the task of collecting rents, he receives an allowance in money. He is removable at pleasure of the zemindar. This post also, I presume, is a relic of the old village headmanship, though much degraded.

29. There are no village panchayets in Balasore of the kind alluded to in Government letter under reply. If any caste question arises, a caste panchayet is convened for the occasion only.

30. There are forty patwarees under Regulation of 1817, appointed at the settlement and remunerated by grants of land. Their functions are those described in the Regulation. They do not collect rent for the zemindars, with the exception of three in Bhograi, who collect rents, and are paid in cash. They are chiefly of the Karan or writer caste; but there are brahmins, chasas, rajus, and other castes among them. They do not keep shops or lend money.

31. But little trace remains of the old police organization beyond a few paiks and chowkidars; particulars of these will be found specially reported on in Government printed selections.—The Village Watch, pages 55 to 62.

STATISTICS OF JUTE CULTIVATION.

(RESOLUTION.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1873.

THE Lieutenant Governor has several times remarked that this Government is sadly wanting in industrial statistics, and he trusts that an attempt may soon be made in some shape to supply the want. But meanwhile he would much desire to get some information regarding our greatest commercial staple—jute: where and how it is grown; from what plants; what are the qualities and varieties; how it is prepared for the market; how brought to market; and through what hands it passes, &c., &c. Gentlemen who have come out from home with a practical interest in such questions have lately asked His Honor to answer some of them; and he has been unable to answer them. He has long sought such information himself, and has been unable to get it with precision. An inquirer is constantly beset by the pitfalls caused by the varieties of language and of translation. Mr. Campbell does not know to what language the word jute belongs, nor what it really means. The fibre or fibres commonly called jute are called by the natives by various names, some of which are also applied to other fibres. The Lieutenant-Governor has been shown on the ground by competent persons two very distinct plants, each of which was asserted to be *koshtah*, generally supposed to be the most specific term for jute; and he cannot discover whether the whole of the jute of Eastern Bengal comes from the same plant as what is called the *desee* or country jute of the districts about Calcutta; in fact, whether the jute of commerce is the product of one plant or of two or more plants. He has seen it asserted in one report that jute is an export from Bengal to Orissa, and in another that it is an import from Orissa to Bengal. He has been told by very competent men that the quality of the jute brought to market is deteriorating owing to reckless extension of cultivation in lands not fitted for the purpose; by others, that it is not deteriorating at all. Be that as it may, the question to what extent jute may be extended to new fields, to new

districts, or to new provinces (as to Assam and Burmah), and how far our soils will bear long cropping with it, is one of enormous importance. Mr. Halsey, the Officiating Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce, has been good enough to point out to His Honor some papers showing that the Americans are actively prosecuting the experimental growth of jute in various parts of their country, while we are as a Government doing nothing to extend it. Of almost equal importance is the question, whether the quality of the fibre can be improved by careful preparation, and what are the best processes for its preparation. The necessities of the jute trade must have a very great influence on all our plans for roads, railways, and canals.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes then to undertake a sort of jute survey with regard to—

(1.) The present production, including the districts and tracts where it is grown; the plant or plants and varieties of plants grown for jute; the soil and situation used in each part; the mode and cost of growing; the rotation practised; the quantity produced; the effect of various climates and conditions;

(2.) The extent to which jute cultivation has increased, and may be increased; the nature of the soils and climates in which it may grow; the degree to which soils are exhausted by it, and the degree in which they may be renewed by rotation, flooding or manure; the general prospects of the future production of the article;

(3.) The preparation of the fibre for the market; the present modes, and the improvements that might be effected in such modes;

(4.) The jute trade; the quantities exported from each district; the lines and modes of export; through what hands it passes, &c.;

(5.) All other matters bearing on the subject.

3. This resolution will accordingly be circulated to all Commissioners and district officers, to whom will also be sent an explanatory memorandum showing what jute is, by what English and native names it is known, what is the character of the plant, its leaves and flowers, and what are the principal varieties recognized in commerce. Specimens of jute and of other fibres with which it may be confounded will also be circulated, so that each officer may make sure whether the fibres produced in his district are really the jute of commerce or something else. At the same time district officers are requested to get together all the particulars and specimens they can, deputing, if necessary, one of their subordinates to collect the necessary information.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to associate a European gentleman, thoroughly well acquainted with the jute trade, with an intelligent native officer, and to ask them to prepare, first, such a memorandum and specimens as have above been indicated, and then to visit some of the principal jute districts to collect, collate, and sift the information obtained by local officers, and to furnish the Government with a report on the whole subject, giving a jute survey and a jute map of these provinces, and explaining all the points above mentioned, and as many others as occur to them, so far as the information at their command enables them to do so.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and be forwarded to all Commissioners and all district officers for information and guidance.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

No. 29.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Fort William, the 31st January 1873.

READ—

Memorial of the British Indian Association, dated the 17th June 1872, against the educational measures taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2859, dated 14th August 1872, containing remarks thereon.

Memorial of the Dacca People's Association, dated 4th September 1872, on the same subject.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 3338, dated 18th September, containing remarks thereon.

Memorial of the Nuddea People's Association, dated 3rd June 1872.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2953, dated 24th August 1872, containing remarks thereon.

Memorial of the Rajshahye Association, dated 23rd December 1872.

RESOLUTION.

BEFORE entering upon the consideration of the questions raised in these memorials, the Governor-General in Council desires to express the satisfaction with which he has observed the interest felt in the cause of education by those classes in Bengal which are represented by the memorialists, and their appreciation of the importance of its maintenance and extension. But as it appears from the memorials themselves, as well as from expressions of opinion which have appeared elsewhere, that some misapprehension exists as to the general policy of the Government of India with regard to education, His Excellency in Council thinks it necessary to state that policy distinctly.

General Education policy laid down and continuously recognized by the Home Government.

2. The education policy of the Government of India is founded upon the despatch of the 19th of July 1854.

3. The Court of Directors then emphatically declared that the education which they desired to see extended in India was "that which has for its object the diffusion of the improved arts—science, philosophy, and literature—of Europe, in short of European knowledge."

They observed that, while a knowledge of English would always be essential to those natives of India who aspire to a high order of education, the vernacular languages of the country must be the media of the instruction of the great mass of the people. English accordingly was to be taught where a demand for it might be found to exist, but not in substitution of the vernacular languages.

Institutions for the study of the classical languages of India were to be maintained as commanding the veneration of the people, and as useful auxiliaries in the great work of education. A university was to be established, on the model of the London University, at each of the three Presidency towns. The universities were not to be themselves places of education, but were to test the value of the education given in Government and Aided Anglo-Vernacular Colleges affiliated to the universities.

The Court of Directors expressed their apprehension that circumstances had led "to too exclusive a direction of the efforts of Government towards providing the means of acquiring a very high degree of education for a small number of natives of India, drawn for the most part from what we should here call the higher classes," and pointed out that by the measures they were prepared to adopt as regards the establishment of colleges and universities, all would have been done which a Government could do to place the benefits of education plainly and practically before the higher classes in India. "'Our attention,' they added, should now be directed to a consideration, if possible, still more important,

Paragraphs 39 to 42.

and one which has been hitherto, we are bound to admit, too much neglected, viz. how useful and practical knowledge, suited to every station in life, may be best conveyed to the great mass of the people, who are utterly incapable of obtaining any education worthy of the name by their own unaided efforts, and we desire to see the active measures of Government more especially directed for the future to this object."

With this object they directed that Government schools should be established as models, to be superseded gradually by schools under private management, supported by grants-in-aid, on principles of perfect religious equality. Schools, whether purely Government institutions or aided, were to be in regular gradation, from those which gave the humblest elementary instruction up to the highest colleges; and the best pupils of one grade were to rise through the other grades by means of scholarships obtained in the lower school and tenable in the higher. To provide masters, normal schools were to be established, and moderate allowances given for the support of those who possessed an aptness for teaching, and were willing to devote themselves to the profession of school-masters.

Female education was to receive cordial support. In addition to the Government and aided colleges and schools for general education, special institutions for imparting special education in law, medicine, engineering, art and agriculture, were to receive the aid and encouragement of Government. The whole system of education was to be carried out by the establishment of an Educational Department, comprising an adequate machinery for inspection, in each Presidency and Lieutenant-Governorship.

Education was to be aided and supported by the principal officials in every district, and was to receive the direct encouragement of the State, by the opening of Government appointments to those who had received a good education, irrespective of the place or manner in which it had been acquired; and in the lower situations, by preferring a man who could read and write, if equally eligible in other respects, to one who could not do so.

4. The policy which had been laid down by the Court of Directors in 1854 was confirmed, and the operation of the means prescribed by them for the accomplishment of the general objects which had been set before the Government of India was examined by Lord Stanley in his despatch of the 7th April 1859, after the direct government of India had been assumed by the crown. In that despatch the relative claims of higher and elementary education to public support were treated as follows:—

"If Government shall have undertaken the responsibility of placing within reach of the general population the means of a simple elementary education, those individuals or classes who require more than this may, as a general rule, be left to exert themselves to procure it with or without the assistance of Government."

5. In 1863* the Secretary of State (Sir Charles Wood) noticed the view which had been put forward by certain officers that Government should for the present limit "its measures to providing the means of education for the higher classes, and that the education of the lower classes should be left to be effected hereafter, when the classes above them should have not only learnt to appreciate the advantages of education for themselves, but have become desirous of extending its benefits to those below them." He pointed out that "it was one great object proposed in the despatch of the 19th July 1854 to provide for the extension to the general population of those means of obtaining an education suitable to their station in life which had heretofore been too exclusively confined to the higher classes; it is abundantly clear from Lord Stanley's despatch of 7th April 1859 that Her Majesty's Government entertained at that time the same sentiments which had been expressed by the Home authorities in 1854." He then declared that Her Majesty's Government "have no intention of sanctioning a departure from the principles already deliberately laid down."

* Despatch No. 12, dated 29th December 1863, paragraph 11.

6. The same principles were again re-affirmed in 1864,* and finally,† in 1870, the Duke of Argyll assured the Governor-General in Council that there "has been no alteration of the main views of the Home Government" as contained in the despatches above referred to, and expressed his general approval of the principle "that the Government expenditure should, as far as possible, be reduced with reference to the education of those who are well able to pay for themselves, and should be mainly directed to the provision of an elementary education for the masses of the people." His Grace, however, pointed out that, "though the policy indicated in this general statement is a sound one, it is obvious that its judicious application to our educational system in India will require a very careful regard to the circumstances, disposition, and degree of civilisation of the people," and he added that "those amongst whom an English system has struck the deepest root, though generally of the literary or higher castes, can by no means be described as belonging to the wealthier classes of society." His Grace also observed that the foundation for the general system of education, which it was the desire of the Government to establish, was to be laid by instilling "into the real upper classes of India the conviction now entertained, but not entertained till very lately by every enlightened man in England, that one of the main duties of society is to provide for the sound primary instruction of the

* Despatch No. 13, dated 25th April 1864, paragraph 6.

† Despatch No. 6, dated 26th May 1870, paragraph 4.

Paragraph 5.

Paragraph 6.

Paragraph 9.

masses that have been made in the

7. With regard to the particular recommendations then made by the Government of India, the Duke of Argyll agreed that it was inexpedient "that Government colleges should be maintained in actual competition." He, however, pointed out the distinction between colleges in competition and those in co-operation, the test prescribed being that "two colleges should not be maintained when the students now distributed between the two could without difficulty be educated in one, and when that one is easily accessible to all seeking instruction."

Paragraph 11.

The reduction of the State expenditure on colleges in Bengal "to an equality with the sum total of the endowments and fees of the colleges" was regarded as "a proper object for attainment," but "one to which the approach should be made with caution."

Paragraph 12.

With these expressions of the views of the Home Government, the Secretary of State left the subject to the administration of the Governor-General in Council.

Paragraphs 17 and 18.

8. A few months later, in transmitting to the Secretary of State a memorial from the inhabitants of Lower Bengal against the discouragement of English education, the Government of India* took occasion to "repudiate in the strongest terms any intention whatever to discourage the spread of the English language and the teaching of that language in the schools of Lower Bengal. What we have discouraged," they said, "is the expenditure of the comparatively small funds available from imperial revenues on that one object, nearly to the exclusion of all other kinds of education from the advantage of aid from this source."

Intention of discouraging spread of English education disclaimed by Government of India in 1870.

* Despatch No 11, 25th October 1870.

9. Applying the general policy laid down in 1854 (which has been continuously recognized and frequently re-affirmed) to the present state of education in Bengal, and having fully considered the despatches from the Secretary of State, which deal especially with that subject, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that he is correctly interpreting the policy of Her Majesty's Government by declaring that it is right in principle to diminish to some extent the funds now applied to the higher English education, and to devote more funds to the improvement and extension of primary education; but that the change should be made with caution, and so as not to

Application of the prescribed principles to present state of education in Bengal.

involve the risk of checking the present popularity and success of the institutions, whether Government or aided, which provide for higher English education in Bengal.

Authority delegated to Local Governments by scheme of Provincial Service Assignments.

10. In dealing with the memorials now under consideration, it is necessary at the outset to remember that the system of Provincial Service Assignments, inaugurated by the resolution of the Government of India of the 14th of December 1870, allows to the Local Governments full liberty in the expenditure of the funds appropriated to Provincial Services, "subject to certain restrictions," and that the responsibility for the administration of those services was to a large extent transferred, along with the financial control over them, from the Government of India to the Local Governments. The restrictions as regards education were laid down as follows:

Paragraph 27.

"No law exists upon the subject of education, but the policy of the Government has been declared and prescribed in despatches from the Secretary of State, the authority of which and of the rules sanctioned by the Government of India regarding 'grants-in-aid' and other matters of general principle is not affected by this resolution."

Resolution of the 14th December 1870, paragraph 26.

In accordance with the spirit of the resolution, the Governor-General in Council desires to look at the educational measures of the Government of Bengal rather with reference to the broad line of policy which is being followed, than to administrative details.

Memorial of British Indian Association.

11. The British Indian Association, the Nuddea People's Association, and the Rajshahye Association, have stated several objections to those measures, and it is alleged that the policy of the Bengal Government "has produced a deep feeling of alarm, distrust, and despondency, from one end of the country to the other."

12. The Governor-General in Council has carefully considered how far the measures complained of justify the use of such strong terms, and whether they are opposed to the policy laid down by Her Majesty's Government.

Measures taken by the Government of Bengal.

13. The reductions and changes which have been effected are briefly as follows:—

1*st*, The establishments of the Berhampore, Kishnagur, and Sanskrit Colleges, have been reduced by abolishing the third and fourth years' college classes, the teaching in those colleges being now limited to the standard of the First Arts Examination at the Calcutta University;

2*nd*, 20,000 rupees out of the money thus saved have been assigned to instruction in the physical sciences, surveying, drawing, &c., in schools and colleges; education in these sciences has been encouraged by allotting to them about one-fourth of the 40 senior scholarships hitherto assigned to literature, and by similar arrangements with regard to junior, minor, and vernacular scholarships; and a department has been established in the Hooghly and Patna Colleges for the purpose of training candidates for the Civil Service of Government;

3*rd*, In the Sanskrit College a separate Professor for Hindoo Law is no longer entertained, but the office of lecturing is made over to one of the other Professors. The study of Sanskrit in Government schools has been made optional, instead of compulsory; the teaching of it to any boy who is below the third class is prohibited; and it is not allowed to be taught in a school unless ten boys wish to learn it.

Objection of memorialists that reduction of colleges is opposed to the intentions of Home Government.

14. Objection is taken to the alterations which have been made in the Berhampore, Kishnagur, and Sanskrit Colleges, on the ground that they are opposed to the education despatch of 1854, and the following passage from

that despatch is quoted in support of the objection: "The candidates for university degrees will, as we have already explained, be supplied by colleges affiliated to the universities. These will comprise all such institutions as are capable of supplying a sufficiently high order of instruction in the different branches of art and science in which university degrees will be accorded. The Hindu, Hooghly, Dacca, Kishnagur, and Berhampore Government Anglo-Vernacular Colleges, the Sanskrit College, the Mahomedan Madrassas, and the Medical College in Bengal * * * will at once supply a considerable number of educational establishments worthy of being affiliated to the universities, and of occupying the highest place in the scale of general instruction." It is urged that the obvious inference is that those colleges should be maintained intact for the purpose of supplying candidates for university degrees, and that the reduction of the course of study in any college to the First Arts standard only (which is the second university examination, but does not confer a degree) is opposed to the terms of the despatch.

The opinion expressed by the Duke of Argyll in May 1870, that a college should not be suppressed which is in 'co-operation' rather than in 'competition' with another—that is to say, that a college should not be suppressed unless the students now distributed between the two can, without difficulty, be educated in one of them, that one being easily accessible to all seeking instruction—is brought forward as also condemning the reductions that have been made in the Berhampore, Kishnagur, and Sanskrit Colleges.

It is alleged that the limitation of the educational course in those colleges to the standard of the First Arts Examination, coupled with the alterations made with respect to the study of Sanskrit in Government schools, will have a tendency to reduce the standard of education by rendering it difficult for mofussil students to study up to the First Arts Examination, in which a classical language (practically speaking Sanskrit in Bengal), in addition to English, is required by the university scheme.

Apprehension is expressed lest it should be the intention of the Government to concentrate all higher education in the Presidency College at Calcutta.

Lastly, an endeavour is made to show that "the claims of the" masses to education are not neglected, and that the policy of retrenching the charge for high education, with a view to further it, is uncalled for."

15. His Excellency in Council does not consider that to reduce in the Kishnagur, Berhampore, and Sanskrit Colleges, the two classes which provide for the education of students, who, after passing the First Arts Examination, wish to proced to the B. A. and Honor Examinations at the Calcutta University, is contrary to the principles of the despatch of 1854, or to the instructions given by the Secretary of State in May 1870.

The despatch of 1854, so far from declaring that all Anglo-Vernacular Colleges should be maintained intact, urged upon the Government of India the expediency, under certain circumstances, of reducing the number of those colleges. The change that has been made in the educational course of the colleges that have now been dealt with by the Government of Bengal, does not involve the suppression of any college, but is simply an arrangement under which the limited number of students who formerly composed the classes for the B. A. and Honor Examinations in the Kishnagur, Berhampore, and Sanskrit Colleges, will continue their studies either at the Hooghly or Presidency Colleges. Kishnagur and Berhampore are within easy distance of Hooghly and Calcutta, and the Sanskrit College is actually under the same roof with the Presidency College at Calcutta: His Excellency therefore considers that the change comes within the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State as to the necessity of the means of education being easily accessible to the students.

Objection as to changes with regard to study of Sanskrit in schools.

16. While His Excellency in Council does not desire in any way to discourage the voluntary study of Sanskrit and the other classical languages of India, he agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor that it is inexpedient to make the study of Sanskrit compulsory in Government schools. With every consideration for the opinions of those who attach a high importance to the

Sanskrit language, His Excellency does not consider that the standard of education in India mainly depends upon the degree of proficiency which the students may attain in the classical languages of the East. Upon this subject His Excellency in Council desires to express his complete adherence to the sentiments contained in the education despatch of 1854, which have already been quoted in this resolution, to the effect that the educational efforts of Government should be directed to the diffusion of European knowledge, and that the classical languages of India cannot be looked to as the principal means of securing that object, but only as useful auxiliaries to the education which is obtained through a knowledge of the English language and disseminated to the people through the vernacular languages of the country.

With regard to the restriction of the study of Sanskrit in Government schools, the Governor-General in Council observes that since the memorial was drawn up, the Lieutenant-Governor has extended the option of beginning the study of this language to the third class, so that students will have three years in which to qualify before presenting themselves for the First Arts Examination. His Honor will, without doubt, watch the results of the change, in order that the opportunities given for the study shall be such as fully to meet the requirements of the university standard.

Objection as to concentration of high education at Presidency.

17. His Excellency in Council does not think that there is any good ground for the apprehension that all high education in Bengal will be concentrated at the Presidency College, for four Government colleges, teaching up to the highest standards, will remain intact: the Presidency and Hooghly Colleges to serve Central and West Bengal, the Dacca College for East Bengal, and the Patna College for Behar.

Objection that primary education is already sufficiently cared for.

18. If His Excellency in Council is to understand any of the memorialists to be of opinion that the need for the extension and improvement of primary education among the masses of the people in Bengal is not urgent, and does not require the application to that purpose of all savings that may properly be made in the cost of higher education, His Excellency must express his dissent from that opinion, and his cordial concurrence with the declaration made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in reviewing the Director of Public Instruction's Report for 1870-71,* "that it is the policy of the Supreme "Government and of the Bengal Government to "promote and foster all sound education; but it is the wish of both Governments "that out of the public money available for educational purposes a larger share "than heretofore should be given to the support of elementary education in the "villages of Bengal."

* Paragraph 3 of Resolution.

19. His Excellency in Council trusts that the memorialists will rest assured that there is no desire on the part of the Government to depreciate the importance, or to discourage the cultivation, of high English education in Bengal. His Excellency has observed with satisfaction the great progress that has been made of late years in the general knowledge of the English language, as well as the complete command of English which has been acquired by many members of the Calcutta University, whose literary works are deserving of high praise. These results are cordially and heartily recognised by His Excellency in Council: they prove that remarkable success has attended the measures which have been adopted during the last twenty years by the scholars and statesmen who have directed the course of education; and they show that the future success of English education in Bengal is established beyond the risk of failure by the firm hold which it has acquired upon the people.

Approval of measures adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor.

20. In concluding this review of the objections that have been made to certain educational measures recently adopted by the Government of Bengal, His Excellency in Council desires to express his deliberate opinion that in these measures the Lieutenant-Governor has not departed from the broad line of educational policy which has been laid down by Her Majesty's Government during a long series of years; and he desires, in addition, to express his cordial approval of the

steps which His Honor has taken to give more practical turn to education in Bengal, as well as his gratification at the advance which has been made in the encouragement of the primary instruction of the people. His Excellency is confident that the Lieutenant-Governor will be sensible of the importance of carefully watching the practical effect of these measures and of the changes recently introduced. The readiness with which His Honor has modified the views which he at first entertained, regarding the alterations in the constitution of the Sanskrit and Patna Colleges, and the period during which the study of Sanskrit should be allowed in schools, is a sufficient guarantee of His Honor's willingness to give full consideration to all reasonable representations, and to act upon such of them as may be well founded.

21. His Excellency in Council desires that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the British Indian Association, the Nuddea People's Association, and the Rajshahye Association. The memorial of the Dacca People's Association refers almost entirely to the proposed reduction of the college classes in the Patna College, which, upon further consideration, the Government of Bengal have decided not to carry into effect.

ORDER.—Ordered that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal with reference to its communications referred to above, and with a request that copies may be furnished to the British Indian Association, the Dacca People's Association, the Nuddea People's Association, and the Rajshahye Association, in reply to their memorials.

Ordered that copies be also forwarded to all other Governments and administrations for their information.

No. 2859, dated Calcutta, the 14th August 1872.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Genl. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

I AM directed to submit a memorial* addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council by the British Indian Association, relating to certain recent educational measures of this Government, and to submit at the same time the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject.

* Dated the 17th June 1872.

2. In paragraph 4 of the petition, the memorialists dwell on the Lieutenant-Governor's having said that it was his earnest wish to find the means of doing justice to the more numerous classes in regard to education, without withdrawing the means hitherto given to higher education. On this point I am to observe that though the Lieutenant-Governor has hardly yet found the means of attaining the former object, yet, as a matter of fact, the money devoted to higher education has not been at all diminished.

3. Again, in paragraph 13, the memorialists assert "it is at once evident "that the claims of the masses to education are not neglected." With reference to this, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to say that, unhappily, the results obtained by the late census proceedings, and by some special census undertakings for the purpose of ascertaining the state of education more precisely in limited specimen areas, have been to show the educational destitution of the masses to be even greater than the Government had supposed. Except in Orissa and some of the western districts of Bengal, which are a shade better than those in the centre and the east, there seems to be an appalling educational destitution. In that respect, therefore, the statements of the British Indian Association are not only not justified by facts, but are entirely at variance with the facts.

4. These general statements apart, the petition is mainly an appeal against the reduction of certain of the colleges for general education. In order to explain this matter, it will be necessary to detail certain facts, especially with regard to the actual cost to Government of education in our colleges.

which the Lieutenant-Governor found to be most feasible, was to reduce the number of colleges educating up to the highest point, concentrating in the remainder improved means of the highest education The reduced colleges were not abolished, but were still efficiently maintained to teach up to the point to which experience proved that the greatest demand existed, that is up to the First Arts standard.

11. I am now to come to the details of these reductions. As regards the Sanskrit College, it may be explained that it is a small college, containing last year twenty-nine, and this year at the time of the reductions twenty-three students, most of whom are in some sense bribed to go there by special scholarships. It is actually under the same roof as the Presidency College, and its maintenance as a separate English college was quite contrary to all rule. The truth is that the Sanskrit College was an institution designed to keep up Sanskrit learning; but in Calcutta there is so little desire for real oriental learning, and so much desire for the English, that leads to employment and profit, that it was not possible to keep together a Sanskrit College without giving the students the benefit of an English course as well. Consequently the First Arts, and latterly the full B. A. course, was introduced into the college, and separate professors were appointed to teach these subjects. The number of students above quoted show that the system had not been very successful, while the number of professors, seven to twenty-three students, was out of all proportion. In deference to the wishes of many native gentlemen, the Lieutenant-Governor has consented to let the First Arts course remain for the present; but it was generally admitted that the maintenance of the two higher classes could not be justified. They have consequently been reduced; but arrangements have been made to enable the students to attend the classes of the Presidency College, so that there is no real and substantial reduction in the means of education.

12. The first real reduction was in the Berhampore College. It will be seen that in this college each student cost Government Rs. 844, say £84 per annum, and that taking the higher classes only, each student cost Rs. 3,446, say £344 per annum, while each B. A. cost about £1,400. It was also evident from the figures that the number of students was not increasing but decreasing, and at the last examination not a single student had taken the B. A. degree. This then appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor an evident case for reduction; the two higher classes were accordingly reduced, and the college now teaches up to the First Arts course.

13. The case of the Kishnagur College was not so evident, but it is within little more than 30 miles as the crow flies from the Hooghly College. There is very easy and cheap communication between the two places, by tidal river and by rail, and it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor very doubtful whether he would be justified in maintaining both colleges on an equal footing. On looking into the matter His Honor found that the attendance at Kishnagur was very irregular, so much so that there was but a single student in one of the upper classes. It appeared also that most of the students were not resident, and that they very freely migrated from one college to another. The following extract from a demi-official letter from the Principal of this institution, which decided the Lieutenant-Governor to reduce the classes sooner than he had otherwise intended, will show the position of the students, and explain why the reduction was effected with little hardship or serious complaint, very liberal terms having been conceded to the transferred students. "My experience would lead "me to the conclusion that our students hang so loosely on the skirts of Hindoo "society, that it matters little to them where they may pursue their studies "within a certain area. Very few reside permanently in Kishnagur, and those "who do not, can live at Hooghly, for example, quite as easily as they can here. "Even boys in the school live in a town like Kishnagur, according to their "own account, without any recognized guardian or protector. This kind of "early social emancipation appears to me to be one of the most glaring evils "of our educational system here; but as it exists, I think that in a case like "this transfer which is now taking place, it might be recognized and taken "advantage of."

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On the other hand, the Hooghly College is the most flourishing and useful out of Calcutta. It had long been the subject of complaint that a purely Mahomedan endowment was principally devoted to the education of Hindoo boys, without any contribution from Government. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore determined to reduce the Kishnagur College to the First Arts course, and to devote the money saved to the Hooghly College in such a way that, while additional advantages were given to Mahomedan students, the benefits to Hindoo and other students might be justified by a contribution on the part of Government, and a saving of the endowment income might be effected and devoted to Mahomedan education elsewhere.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor's plan then stood as follows as regards colleges carrying general education to the highest point tested by the university.

For Central and West Bengal.

The Presidency and Hooghly Colleges, supplemented by several aided colleges.

For East Bengal.

The Dacca College.

For Behar.

The Patna College.

Subsequently, His Honor found that the students who took advantage of the highest education at the Patna College were almost all Bengalees and not natives of the country; and seeing how little English has taken root in Behar, it occurred to the Lieutenant-Governor that it might be more advantageous to spend the money in diffusing more widely an English education somewhat less advanced, and providing the means of technical instruction, rather than on keeping up higher classes for which the natives of the country were not prepared. This gave rise to the issue of the letter of which a copy is annexed, but the reports have not yet been received, and the matter is not yet decided.

No. 1057 of the 21st March 1872.

Statement showing the cost to Government of the several Government Colleges for the year 1872-73 *according to the Budget Estimate for the year.*

Colleges.	Monthly average attendance.	Cost to Government.	Cost per head.
		Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College	381 students ...	1,25,192	328
Sanskrit „	29 „ ...	22,009	759
Dacca „	103 „ ...	42,886	416
Kishnagur „	113 „ ...	43,041	381
Berhampore „	49 „ ...	41,371	844
Patna „	64 „ ...	47,285	738
Total ...	739	3,21,784	435

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE OF EACH COLLEGE.

[*Note.*—The cost of each college as shown below is taken from the estimates of the year 1872-73, appended to the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 334, dated 1st February 1872, except that no deduction is made for college appointments reduced during the last year. Where any reduction has been made in the estimates of the current year, the figures of the year 1871-72 have been taken for the purpose of the following tables. The average attendance of scholars and the figures for fees and endowments are taken from page 19 of the Director's Annual Report for the year 1870-71; the scholarship figures are taken from pages 9-11 of the same report.]

I.—*Presidency College.*

						Rs.	Rs.
Principal	...	...	...		...		18,000
1 Professor	...	...	...	...	15,000		
1 „	...	...	...	...	12,700		
1 „	...	...	...	...	12,000		
1 „	...	...	...	...	9,550		
1 „	...	...	...	...	9,000		
							58,250
					Carried over ...		76,250

	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward		76,250
1 Assistant Professor	8,950	
1 „ „	8,550	
1 „ „	8,200	
		25,700
1 Professor, Sanskrit	3,600	
1 Assistant Professor	2,400	
		6,000
1 Pundit	600	
1 Moulvie	600	
1 Assistant Lecturer	2,400	
		3,600
		1,11,550
Office establishment	7,176	
Library allowance	3,600	
House-rent	1,440	
Contingent allowance	1,950	
Ditto Chemicals	300	
		14,466
		1,26,016
Share of junior scholarships	17,088*	
Ditto senior „	14,088*	
15 per cent. on salaries (Rs. 1,11,550) for leave, allowances, and pensions, &c.	16,732	
Total cost ..	1,73,924	
Of which from fees, &c., in 1870-71	48,732	
Ditto from imperial funds	1,25,192	
Average number of students 381; therefore total cost per annum of each student	456	
Of which from fees, &c.	128	
Ditto from imperial funds	328	

II.—*Sanskrit College.*

Principal	3,600	0	0	
4 Professors	7,200	0	0	
2 Assistant Professors	3,600	0	0	
			14,400	0 0
Half cost of librarian, writer, &c.			1,516	8 0
Scholarship, Sanskrit			4,032	0 0
Share of scholarships, junior			1,056	0 0*
Ditto of „ senior			600	0 0*
15 per cent. on salaries (Rs. 14,400) for leave, allowances, and pensions			2,160	0 0
Total cost ..			23,764	8 0
Of which from fees (1870-71)	1,755	0	0	
Do. do. imperial funds	22,009	8	0	
Average number of students 29; total cost per annum of each student	819	0	0	
Of which from fees and endowments ...	60	0	0	
Do. do. imperial funds	759	0	0	

III.—*Dacca College.*

Principal	15,000	
1 Professor	7,800	
1 „	7,200	
1 Assistant Professor	4,800	
1 Sanskrit Ditto	1,800	
	36,600	
Half cost of miscellaneous expenses	1,512	
Share of scholarships, junior	4,272*	
Do. of „ senior	1,728*	
15 per cent. on salaries (Rs. 36,600) for leave, allowances, and pensions, &c.	5,490*	
		49,602

These sums are calculated by assuming that in 1870-71 the college took an average number of scholarships in all grades.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Of which from fees and endowments (1870-71)	6,716		
Do. do. imperial funds	42,686		
Average attendance of students 103; total cost per annum of each student ...	481		
Of which from fees and endowments ...	65		
Do. do. imperial funds	416		
IV.—*Kishnaghur College.*			
Principal	12,000		
1 Professor	9,000		
1 Ditto	7,300		
1 Assistant Professor	4,800		
1 Sanskrit ditto	1,800		
		34,900	
Half cost of miscellaneous expenses		2,154	
Share of junior scholarships		5,664	
Ditto senior „ .. .		1,728	
15 per cent. on salaries (Rs. 34,900) for leave, allowances, and pensions		5,235	
Total cost ..		49,681	
Of which from fees and endowments (1870-71) ..		6,640	
Do. do. imperial funds		43,041	
Average attendance of students		113	
Total cost per annum of each student ..		440	
Of which from fees and endowments		59	
Do. do. imperial funds		381	
V.—*Berhampore College.*			
Principal		12,000	
1 Professor		9,000	
1 Ditto		8,160	
1 Assistant Professor		4,800	
1 Sanskrit ditto		1,800	
			36,000
Half cost of miscellaneous expenses			1,992
Share of junior scholarships			240
Ditto senior „			768
15 per cent. on salaries (Rs. 36,000) for leave, allowances, and pensions			5,400
Total cost ...			44,400
Of which from fees and endowments (1870-71)			3,029
Do. do. imperial funds			41,371
Average attendance of students			49
Cost per annum of each student			906
Of which from fees and endowments			62
Do. do. imperial funds			844
VI.—*Patna College.*			
Principal		12,000	
1 Professor		9,000	
1 Ditto		8,385	
1 Assistant Professor		4,800	
1 Sanskrit Ditto		1,800	
6 Arabic Ditto		1,560	
			37,545
Half cost of miscellaneous expenses			1,170
Share of junior scholarships			4,512
Ditto senior „			2,548
15 per cent. on salaries (Rs. 35,745) for leave, allowances, and pensions			5,631
Total cost ...			51,306
Of which from fees and endowments (1870-71)			4,021
Do. do. imperial funds			47,285
Average attendance of students			64
Total cost per annum of each student			801
Of which from fees and endowments			63
Do. do. imperial funds			738

No. 3338, dated Calcutta, the 18th September 1872.

From—J. WARE EDGAR, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

WITH reference to this office letter No. 2859, dated 14th August 1872, containing the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the memorial presented by the British Indian Association on the subject of education in Bengal, I am directed to submit a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General by the Dacca People's Association, complaining against the proceedings of this Government in connection with high education.

2. I am to add that, after consulting the local authorities and visiting Patna, and hearing what the people's views are, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes at present to retain the III and IV year classes of the Patna college.

3. His Honor, however, wishes in some colleges gradually to reduce the cost of the higher classes by employing native professors for some of the college classes. If this can be done the money so saved will be devoted to science and art classes at those colleges, the early establishment of which the Lieutenant-Governor has very much at he

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st February 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.						
	Western Districts.	1873.				
Burdwan Divn. 1	Burdwan ..	Feb. 4th*	Nil.	Cool ...	Prospects of winter cereals and sugarcane good. Grain market same as before.	Fever moderating.
Burdwan Divn. 2	Bancoorah ..	„ 1st	Nil.	Dry and cold ...	The rubee crops are progressing well. The sugarcane is being cut.	
Burdwan Divn. 3	Beerbhoom ..	„ 1st	Nil.	Dry ... ar, still warmer ... as.	The winter crops generally promise well, but would be the better for rain. The rice crop has been harvested.	
Burdwan Divn. 4	Midnapore ...	„ 1st	N...	... cold ...	Prospects fair.	
Burdwan Divn. 5	Hooghly ...	„ 1st		...l in the morn- North wind.	Winter crops good. Some of the crops have been cut.	
Burdwan Divn.	Howrah ..	„ 1s		...; weather clear.	What remains of the amun crop still uncut is good. Cutting of the sugarcane continues.	
	Central Districts.					
Presidency Divn. 6	24-Pergunnahs ...	„		...ne and seasonable..	Gathering of amun paddy is over except on marshy lands, and that of mustard has fairly commenced. Other cold weather crops are doing well.	General health of the district is generally good, except in the Baraset sub-division, where cholera is prevalent in a sporadic form.
Presidency Divn. 7	Nuddea ..	„ 1st	Nil.	Seasonable ...	Generally favourable.	
Presidency Divn. 8	Jessore ..	„ 1st	Nil.	Cold ..	For most part good; in Jenida pokur insect has done damage, but not much.	
Rajshahye Division. 9	Moorshedabad ..	„ 1st	Nil.	Fair and cool and seasonable with fresh breeze at times from the south-west.	Prospect of the crop is favourable. The standing crops are reported as being much in want of rain.	Cholera is very bad in the south-western portion of the district, and there is small-pox in Berhampore.
Rajshahye Division. 10	Dinagepore ..	„ 1st	Nil.	Fine generally, cloudy, and threatening rain at times, but none has fallen; unusually warm.	The rice crop has all been cut and housed, and so are the principal cold weather crops; all fair.	
Rajshahye Division. 11	Maldah ...	„ 1st	Nil.	Dry; rather warm towards end; the last day cloudy; a perceptible change in the weather—maximum heat 73°, minimum heat 62°. Barometer—maximum 29·750, minimum 29·600. Strong westerly wind.	Kalai and serso reaped; 14-anna crop expected; other standing crops doing well.	
Rajshahye Division. 12	Rajshahye ..	„ 1st	Nil.	No rain; the weather was fine and cool.	The amun and ropa crops have been harvested. Rubee crops are daily flourishing; oil seeds not good. Mulberry is in good condition. Indigo is also good. Arahar is being cut.	
Rajshahye Division. 13	Rungpore ..	„ 1st	Nil.	Mild without fogs ...	Favourable.	
Rajshahye Division. 14	Bograh ..	„ 1st	Nil.	Fine ..	The reaping of the amun crop is finished. The minor crops continue to promise well.	
Rajshahye Division. 15	Pubna ..	„ 1st	Nil.	Clear and dry ...	All the cold weather crops are doing favourably.	

* Telegram of the 4th February received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)						
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)	1873.				
Cooch Behar Divn. 16	Darjeeling ..	Feb. 1st	Nil.	Alternate mist and sunshine; very cold and windy.	Progressing favourably.	
Cooch Behar Divn. 17	Julpigoree ..	„ 1st	Nil.	Much warmer.	Promising well.	
Cooch Behar Divn.	Cooch Behar ...	„ 1st	Nil.	Fine generally; foggy in the morning.	Sowing of cheena is going on and ploughing for early rice crop; tobacco continues to promise well. Mustard seed will not probably be a very full crop.	
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca Division. 18	Dacca ...	„ 4th*	Nil.	Slight rain in the north of the district; looks like rain now.	Prospects of crops fair; rain will do much good.	
Dacca Division. 19	Furreedpore ..	„ 1st	Nil.	Weather dry and moderately cold.	The rubee crop is suffering from the continued want of rain. The manufacture of molasses and sugar from date and sugarcane is being carried on actively, the present dry weather being most favourable for their production.	
Dacca Division. 20	Backergunge ...	„ 1st	Nil.	Cold and fair ...	Good. Harvest nearly completed.	
Dacca Division. 21	Mymensing ...	Jan. 25th	Nil.	Fair ...	The crops continue to look well.	Cholera is disappearing. Small-pox is still raging.
Dacca Division. 22	Sylhet ..	„ 25th	0·15	Not so cold as last week.	Half of the boro dhan is sown.	
Dacca Division. 23	Cachar ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Fair and cool ...	No crops on the ground.	
Chittagong Divn. 24	Chittagong ...	„ 25th	·12	Unseasonably warm at first. On Sunday night a little rain fell, since which it has been cooler, with wind generally from the north.	A little paddy remains to be cut in the south of the district. Cold weather crops reported to be doing well. The rain that fell appears to have done them good. Straw cheap and plentiful in the market.	Cholera in a sporadic form about the district, but not exceptionally severe.
Chittagong Divn. 25	Noakhally ..	„ 25th	·01	Weather during the first two days of the week was foul. Cloudy sky with few drops of rain. Fair weather during the succeeding days, with high northerly breeze at noon.	Cold weather crops progressing favourably.	
Chittagong Divn. 26	Tipperah ...	Feb. 1st	Nil.	Fine and pleasant, but it has been perceptibly hotter during this week.	No change to report; cold weather crops satisfactory everywhere.	Cholera has almost disappeared.
Chittagong Divn. 27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
Chittagong Divn.	Hill Tipperah ...	Jan. 25th	·29	Some rain on the 19th; the remainder of the week clear and cool.	The rain of the 19th is said to have done some good to the crops on the ground, as also to cultivation in general.	
BEHAR.						
Patna Divn. 28	Patna ...	Feb. 4th*	Nil.	Weather seasonable...	The rubee crops have thriven well. Mustard is being reaped.	Health of the district good.
Patna Divn. 29	Gya ..	„ 1st	A few drops of rain on 31st January.	Dry, but cloudy. The weather is warmer.	Rubee crop is satisfactory, and the poppy crop is in flower in some places, and the cold weather crops are fair. Jehanabad report not received.	

* Telegram of the 4th February received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)		1873.				
Patna Divn.—(*Contd.*) 30	Shahabad ...	Feb. 1st	Nil.	Cloudy during the end of the week; a slight fall of rain on the night of the 31st January.	Crops on the ground are doing well.	
31	Tirhoot ...	„ 1st	A little* drizzling rain.	Cold and seasonable. Cloudy on the night of the 31st January.	The prospects of the rubee crops continue promising. Favorable reports have been received from all sub-divisions. Poppy is unsatisfactory, and more moisture still needed for indigo.	
32	Sarun ...	„ 1st	Nil.	Cold and clear, but cloudy and damp, with drizzling rain, on Friday.	The rubee crops are fair on the whole, though poor in parts.	
33	Chumparun ...	„ 1st	Nil.	Cold. West winds ...	The rubee crops continue promising. No change since last week.	
Bhaugulpore Divn. 34	Monghyr ...	„ 1st	Nil.	Very fine. No rain...	The crops are very good and promise well.	
35	Bhaugulpore ...	„ 4th	Nil.	Strong west winds ...	Rubee crops still very good. Rain would be of great benefit in most parts of the district.	General health good. Fever died out in the north, but small-pox is bad in three or four places in the south.
36	Purneah ...	„ 1st	Nil.	Cloudy and threatening rain.	Tori is now being reaped; the rubee crop on the whole is promising, but rain is wanted.	Fever is still prevalent. A little small-pox reported from south of district.
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	„ 1st	Nil.	Fine, but getting warm	No alteration since last report.	
ORISSA.						
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack ...	„ 4th*	Nil.	Weather cool ...	Crops flourishing.	
39	Pooree ...	Jan. 25th	Nil.	Seasonable ...	Crops doing well.	
40	Balasore ...	Feb. 1st	Nil.	Unsettled and warm ..	Spring crops progressing well.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh ...	„ 1st	Nil.	Bright and cold during the early part of the week, but cloudy and threatening rain the last two days.	The little rain formerly reported has been beneficial, and the crops are now very promising.	Small-pox continues to be reported from various localities.
42	Lohardaggah ...	„ 1st	Nil.	Bright and cold ...	There has been a little rain in the district, but more is wanted to ensure good crops. The reports from Palamow show that a fair rubee crop is expected.	Small-pox still prevalent at Ranchee.
43	Singbhoom ...	Jan. 25th	0·19	Seasonable ...	Favourable.	
44	Maunbhoom ...	Feb. 1st	Nil.	Fair	The rubee crops on the ground are all doing well and promise good outturn.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah ...	Jan. 25th	Nil.	Fair and cold; mornings foggy generally.	Mustard is in a somewhat backward state owing to want of rain. No particular change in the prospect of other crops.	
46	Kamroop ...	Feb. 3rd†	Nil.	There was a perceptible rise in the temperature this week; the fogs in the early mornings were not so dense as usual.	Mustard seed is being gathered and sugarcane being cut; pulse promises well.	Public health good.

* Telegram of the 4th February received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 3rd February received on the 4th.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(*Contd.*)		1873.				
47	Durrung ...	Jan. 25th	Nil.	Heavy dews and fogs in the mornings. North-east breeze prevailing.	Dhan all reaped, a full crop. Sugarcane, mustard, and other crops flourishing.	
48	Nowgong ..	„ 25th	Nil.	Clear, cold and seasonable.	Mustard, kalai, and sugarcane crops promise to be abundant. Pruning of bushes on tea estates being carried on.	
49	Seebsaugor ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Weather cold; morning foggy and evening clear; no rain.	Satisfactory	Cholera decreasing.
50	Luckimpore ...	„ 25th	0·02	Weather unusually cold; foggy morning with cloudy days generally favourable for agricultural operations. Thermometer. Maximum ... 68° Minimum ... 44°	Pulse crop being gathered in; mustard flowering well; sugarcane being cut.	Public health good.
51	Naga Hills ...	„ 18th	0·29	Cold and foggy throughout the district.	The hillmen are busy cutting their "jooms."	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 25th	Nil.	Clear; frosty at night, and cloudy in the morning.	There are at present no crops under cultivation.	
53	Garo Hills ...	„ 25th	Nil.	Fine. Atmosphere hazy; very little wind. A few clouds occasionally collecting about the summit of Tura range.	No crops on the grounds. Jooms being cleared.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th February 1873.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 12th to 18th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 19th to 25th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	25th Jan.	
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Culna	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Ranegunge	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	ditto	ditto	0·02	ditto.	
		Midnapore	ditto	0·18	0·18	ditto.	
		Tumlook	ditto	0·50	0·50	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	Not rec.	Nil.	Nil.	ditto	Not received 12th to 18th Jan.
		Contai — Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil.	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Contai — Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	4th Jan.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil.	Nil.	ditto	25th Jan.	
		Serampore	ditto	0·05	0·05	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	ditto	0·05	0·05	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
President.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Alipore — Dispensary	ditto	0·10	0·10	ditto.	
		Alipore — Jail	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	0·45	0·45	ditto.	
		Barripore	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Satkherah	ditto	0·20	0·20	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	ditto	0·07	0·07	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnachur	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	18th Jan.	
		Bongong	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore	ditto	0·16	0·16	25th Jan.	
		Nurail	ditto	0·80	0·80	ditto.	
		Khooleah	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Jenidah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Bagirhaut	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	18th Jan.	
		Magoorah	ditto	Nil.	ditto	25th Jan.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	ditto	0·10	0·20	ditto.	
		Ramporehaut	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	ditto	0·07	0·14	ditto.	
		Jungipore	ditto	0·40	0·83	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	ditto	0·08	0·13	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·50	11th Jan.	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil.	0·18	0·45	25th Jan.	
	Rajshahye	Beauleah	ditto	0·25	0·48	ditto.	
		Nattore	ditto	0·23	0·51	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	ditto	Not rec.	0·05	18th Jan.	
		Bhowanigunge	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Titalya	ditto	Nil.	0·20	25th Jan.	
	Bograh	Bograh	ditto	0·22	0·22	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna	ditto	0·06	0·06	ditto.	
		Serajgunge	Not rec.	0·07	0·07	ditto	Not received 5th to 18th January.
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling — Telegraph Office	ditto	Not rec.	.....	.....	
		Darjeeling — Hospital	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	25th Jan.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	ditto	ditto	0·05	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	ditto	ditto	0·14	ditto.	
		Boda	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars	Buxa	ditto	ditto	0·44	ditto.	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca — Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Dacca — Hospital	Not rec.	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Not received 12th to 18th January.
		Moonshegunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
	Furreedpore	Manickgunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
		Furreedpore	Nil.	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Goalundo	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	18th Jan.	
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Madaripore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Mymensing	ditto	Nil.	0·10	25th Jan.	
		Jamalpore	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Atteah	ditto	0·20	0·24	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	ditto	0·20	0·20	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	ditto	0·15	0·83	ditto.	Not received 1st to 4th Jan.
	Cachar	Cachar	0·04	Not rec.	1·04	18th Jan.	
		Hylakandy	0·90	ditto	0·90	ditto.	Not received 1st to 11th Jan.
		Koyah	0·11	ditto	0·47	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong — Telegraph Office	0·10	0·10	2·20 ?	25th Jan.	
		Chittagong — Jail	0·23	0·12	0·35	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	0·90	Not rec.	0·90	18th Jan.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamutee Hill	Not rec.	ditto	Nil.	4th Jan.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally	Nil.	0·01	0·01	25th Jan.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah	ditto	0·92	0·92	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	ditto	0·29	0·29	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 12th to 18th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 19th to 25th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 1st January 1873.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
	BEHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·01	0·01	0·19	25th Jan.	
		Behar	Nil.	0·16	0·55	ditto.	
		Barh	ditto	0·11	0·11	ditto.	
		Dinapore—Jail	ditto	Nil.	0·21	ditto.	
		Dinapore—Cantonment	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	ditto	0·11	0·17	ditto.	
		Nowadah	ditto	0·22	0·32	ditto.	
		Aurungabad	ditto	0·12	0·12	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	ditto	Not rec.	0·10	18th Jan.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·02	Nil.	0·32	25th Jan.	
		Sasseram	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Buxar	0·05	0·10	0·30	ditto.	
		Bhubooah	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th Jan.
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	1·30	ditto	2·20	ditto.	
		Durbangah	Nil.	ditto	0·02	ditto	Not received 1st to 4th January.
		Hajipore	ditto	Not rec.	0·15	18th Jan.	
		Mudhubani	ditto	Nil.	0·18	25th Jan.	
		Seetamaree	ditto	ditto	0·20	ditto.	
		Tajpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·25	11th Jan.	Ditto ditto.
	Sarun	Chuprah	Nil.	0·16	0·29	25th Jan.	
		Sewan	0·09	0·10	0·34	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motechari	Nil.	0·80	0·90	ditto.	
		Bettiah	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil.	4th Jan.	
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil.	0·13	0·34	25th Jan.	
		Begoosserai	ditto	0·47	0·47	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th January.
		Jamooie	ditto	0·20	0·46	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	ditto	0·17	0·40	ditto.	
		Soopool	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Banka	ditto	0·70	0·70	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	ditto	Not rec.	Nil.	18th Jan.	
		Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Arrareah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	ditto	0·07	0·29	25th Jan.	
		Jamtara	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th January.
		Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Pakour	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Nya-Doomka	ditto	0·17	0·26	ditto.	
		Godda	ditto	0·51	0·62	ditto.	
	ORISSA.						
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack—Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Cuttack—Hospital	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Jajipore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Jurutsingpore	ditto	0·76	0·76	ditto.	
		False Point	ditto	Not rec.	Nil.	18th Jan.	
	Pooree	Pooree	ditto	Nil.	ditto	25th Jan.	
		Khoordah	ditto	0·02	0·02	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto	Not received 1st to 4th January.
		Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
	CHOTA NAGPORE—SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh—Jail	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	25th Jan.	
		Hazareebaugh—Dispensary	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Pachumba	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Palamow	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	ditto	0·19	0·19	ditto.	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	ditto	Nil.	Nil.	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah	ditto	Not rec.	ditto	18th Jan.	
		Dhoobree	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	ditto	ditto	0·11	ditto.	
		Burpettah	0·15	ditto	0·30	ditto.	
	Durrung	Tezpore	0·39	ditto	0·40	ditto.	
		Mungledye	Not rec.	ditto	0·04	11th Jan.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	0·05	ditto	0·05	18th Jan.	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·90	ditto	0·21	ditto.	
		Golaghat	0·58	ditto	0·67	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	1·06	ditto	1·06	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	0·83	ditto	0·83	18th Jan.	
		North Luckimpore	0·70	ditto	0·80	ditto.	
		Suddya	0·79	ditto	1·09	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	Nil.	ditto	Nil.	18th Jan.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	0·21	ditto	Not received 1st to 4th January.
	Garo Hills	Tura	ditto	ditto	0·43	ditto.	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Akyab	0·60	Nil.	0·60	25th Jan.	

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th January to 1st February 1873.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather indications.
Calcutta.	26th Jan.	10	29·998	30·017	70·0	68·3	92	S E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·868	29·886	79·4	65·4	43	N W	...	...	.....	*b*
	27th	10	30·019	30·038	70·5	61·2	56	N N E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·867	29·885	77·2	60·8	32	N N W	...	...	.....	*b*
	28th	10	30·047	30·065	66·9	58·4	56	N	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·907	29·925	76·4	60·0	32	N N W	...	...	.....	*b*
	29th	10	30·061	30·080	70·0	60·5	54	N N E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·937	29·955	77·8	63·5	41	N by E	...	...	.....	*b*
	30th	10	30·082	30·101	70·5	61·5	57	N	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·940	29·958	78·3	63·0	38	N W	..	...	.....	*b*
	31st	10	30·101	30·120	72·0	62·8	57	N N E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·971	29·989	81·0	67·5	46	N E	..	...	.....	*b*
	1st Feb.	10	30·083	30·102	73·5	64·0	56	N E	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·942	29·960	81·4	67·1	44	N W	..	...	.....	*b*
Saugor Island.	26th Jan.	10	30·016	30·022	72	71	95	N N W	2·2	...	.....	*f*
		16	29·875	29·881	80	73	70	W N W	6·2	...	K	*b*
	27th	10	30·013	30·019	75	62	44	N N E	5·8	...	C	*b, m*
		16	29·982	29·988	78	60	29	N	10·7	...	C	*b*
	28th	10	30·055	30·061	72	61	49	N N W	6·0	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·920	29·926	77	59	28	N	10·8	...	.....	*b*
	29th	10	30·067	30·073	72	64	62	N N E	7·4	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·947	29·953	78	62	35	N N E	9·4	...	.....	*b, m*
	30th	10	30·080	30·086	74	62	47	E N E	6·2	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·948	29·954	79	64	40	N N E	5·9	...	.....	*b, m*
	31st	10	30·107	30·113	73	65	62	N	3·5	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·978	29·984	81	66	41	N	8·5	...	.....	*b, m*
	1st Feb.	10	30·080	30·086	77	64	45	N E	7·3	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·942	29·948	82	66	38	N	8·6	...	.....	*b*
Chittagong.	26th Jan.	10	29·908	30·093	70	64	70	N E	5·7	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·818	29·912	76	69	68	W	8·1	...	.....	*b*
	27th	10	29·917	30·012	70	65	75	N	5·6	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·785	29·879	79	65	43	W	9·3	...	.....	*b*
	28th	10	29·924	30·019	69	62	65	N	4·8	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·798	29·892	77	66	53	W	7·4	...	.....	*b, m*
	29th	10	29·919	30·013	73	66	67	N	6·4	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·845	29·938	79	72	69	W	6·8	...	.....	*b, m*
	30th	10	29·937	30·032	71	63	61	N N W	4·6	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·842	29·935	80	65	40	W	7·7	...	.....	*b, m*
	31st	10	29·989	30·083	75	63	59	N	6·3	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·880	29·973	82	71	55	W	7·1	...	.....	*b, m*
	1st Feb.	10	29·901	29·995	76	66	56	N	6·0	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·867	29·959	83	67	39	W	8·3	...	.....	*b, m*
Madras.	25th Jan.	10	30·028	30·058	79	72	69	N E	9	0·01	.....	*c*
		16	29·916	29·946	81	71	59	N N W	9	...	.....	*c*
	26th	10	29·996	30·026	82	71	55	N E	6	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·874	29·904	82	71	55	E N E	9	...	.....	*c*
	27th	10	29·977	30·007	82	71	55	E N E	7	...	.....	*bc*
		16	29·861	29·891	83	72	56	N E by E	10	...	.....	*bc*
	28th	10	29·994	30·024	84	73	56	E N E	9	...	.....	*bc*
		16	29·870	29·900	83	73	60	N E by E	7	...	.....	*bc*
	29th	10	30·035	30·065	81	70	55	N E	9	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·932	29·962	82	72	59	N E	11	...	.....	*c*
	30th	10	30·048	30·078	83	70	49	N E	11	...	.....	*c*
		16										
	31st	10	Not recv.									
		16	29·949	29·979	84	72	53	N E	12	...	.....	*c*
	1st Feb.	10										
		16										
Cuttack.	25th Jan.	10	29·951	30·035	75	70	76	N E	0·6	...	...	*b*
		16	29·808	29·890	86	70	41	N	3·1	...	K, CK, N,C	
	26th	10	29·916	29·999	79	73	73	S W	1·2	...	K, CK, C	
		16	29·773	29·855	85	73	54	S	4·4	...	K, CK, N	
	27th	10	29·939	30·022	76	71	77	N E	1·4	...	KC	
		16	29·788	29·870	84	69	43	N W	3·2	...	C	
	28th	10	29·984	30·067	76	60	34	N E	1·9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·831	29·913	83	70	49	W S W	3·6	...	.....	*b*
	29th	10	30·057	30·140	77	60	31	E N E	0·8	...	.....	
		16	29·876	29·959	82	63	29	N E	2·6	...	C	
	30th	10	30·019	30·103	75	63	47	N W	0·6	...	.....	
		16	29·876	29·958	83	63	27	E S E	2·1	...	.....	
	31st	10	30·029	30·112	76	65	52	E S E	0·9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·906	29·988	84	65	31	E S E	3·6	...	.....	*b*
	1st Feb.	10										
		16										
Akyab.	26th Jan.	10	29·958	29·980	74	64	55	E N E	1·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·827	29·849	78	67	53	W N W	6·3	...	.....	*b*
	27th	10	29·948	29·970	75	63	47	N	1·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·799	29·821	79	66	47	N W	7·0	...	.....	*b*
	28th	10	29·966	29·988	76	65	52	E N E	0·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·842	29·864	79	68	54	W N W	3·0	...	.....	*b*
	29th	10	29·993	30·015	78	68	57	N E	0·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·866	29·888	80	70	58	W	2·1	...	.....	*b*
	30th	10	30·008	30·030	78	70	65	E	0·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·896	29·918	80	71	62	W	1·5	...	.....	*b*
	31st	10	P	P	76	68	27	W	0·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·924	29·946	82	72	59	W	6·3	...	.....	*b*
	1st Feb.	10	30·023	30·045	75	67	63	E N E	0·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·904	29·926	81	71	59	W	2·8	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st January 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
Jan. ...	22nd	30·075	77·5	62·7	125·0	69·8	64·3	59·9	0·72	E N E & E	...	81·8	...	☽	Cirro cumuli and clear.
	23rd	·066	78·5	62·7	130·0	69·8	64·5	60·3	0·73	S E & E by N	...	46·3	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from 4 to 7 A.M., at 8 and 9 P.M.
	24th	·033	78·5	63·2	131·0	70·1	64·4	59·8	·71	E by N & N W	...	31·8	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 5 to 7 A.M. and 8 to 10 P.M.
	25th	29·950	80·6	61·9	133·5	70·7	65·0	60·4	·71	N E & N N W	...	33·2	...	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 8 P.M.
	26th	·918	80·5	65·4	133·0	71·2	65·5	60·9	·71	S E & N N W	...	41·7	...	...	Clear and overcast. Foggy from 1 to 9 A.M. and 9 to 11 P.M.
	27th	·933	78·6	60·6	133·8	68·7	59·9	52·9	·59	N NE & N N W	...	78·1	...	...	Clear.
	28th	·963	77·3	55·8	130·2	66·1	57·4	50·4	·59	N N E & N N W	...	101·4	...	●	Clear.
	29th	·987	79·0	58·7	131·2	67·5	59·1	52·4	·60	N by W & N N W	...	108·3	...	...	Clear.
	30th	30·002	79·0	58·0	128·0	67·9	60·2	54·0	·63	N N W & N W	...	101·4	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 10 and 11 P.M.
	31st	0·17	82·0	60·0	133·0	70·2	63·1	57·4	·66	N W & N E	...	33·2	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 and 9 P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		⊖
The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	26·2
The max. temperature during the past ten days	...	82·0
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	82·3
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·75
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto average of nineteen previous years	...	0·26
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st January	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0·42

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 4th February 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11*th January* 1873, *on* 28 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,196	1,243 0 0	124 6 0	14,245 0	440 0 0	44 0 0	168 6 0
Or per mile of railway	293	44 0 0	4 8 0	509 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	6 0 0
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	3,998	566 0 0	56 12 0	9,202 0	285 0 0	28 10 0	85 2 0
Total for 2 weeks ...	12,194	1,809 0 0	180 18 0	23,447 0	725 0 0	72 10 0	253 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,209½	1,097 9 9	109 15 3	10,897 20	339 4 0	33 18 6	143 13 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	257	39 3 3	3 18 5	389 0	12 1 10	1 4 3	5 2 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,023½	1,949 9 9	194 19 3	21,913 20	675 4 0	67 10 6	262 9 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18*th January* 1873, *on* 28 *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	13,961	1,794 0 0	179 8 0	16,254 0	450 0 0	45 0 0	224 8 0
Or per mile of railway	499	64 0 0	6 8 0	581 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	8 0 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	12,194	1,809 0 0	180 18 0	23,447 0	725 0 0	72 10 0	253 8 0
Total for 3 weeks	26,155	3,603 0 0	360 6 0	39,701 0	1,175 0 0	117 10 0	477 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,080½	1,568 10 6	156 17 4	14,263 0	387 6 0	38 14 9	195 12 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	467	56 0 5	5 12 1	509 16	13 13 4	1 7 8	6 19 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	26,104	3,518 4 3	351 16 7	36,176 20	1,062 10 0	106 5 3	458 1 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25*th January* 1873, *on* 1,280 *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	102,786	1,52,738 3 1	14,001 0 0	706,948 0	3,49,318 5 3	32,020 16 11	46,021 16 11
Or per mile of railway	.....	119 5 2	10 18 9	.....	272 14 6	25 0 4	35 19 1
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	233,919	3,88,408 12 11	35,604 2 10	1,827,984 0	10,14,067 1 6	92,956 3 0	128,560 5 10
Total for 4 weeks	356,705	5,41,147 0 0	49,605 2 10	2,534,932 0	13,63,385 6 9	124,976 19 11	174,582 2 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,617	1,41,467 3 10	12,967 16 7	741,811 20	4,79,694 11 10	43,972 0 4	56,939 16 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	110 8 4	10 2 7	.....	374 12 2	34 7 1	44 9 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	378,186	5,71,722 4 4	52,407 17 6	2,817,912 30	18,55,861 0 2	170,120 11 10	222,528 9 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25*th January* 1873, *on* 223½ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,273	12,091 9 1	1,108 7 10	76,513 20	25,391 7 9	2,327 11 1	3,435 18 11
Or per mile of railway	.....	54 1 7	4 19 2	.....	113 9 9	10 8 4	15 7 6
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	13,263	43,033 0 0	3,944 13 10	158,763 20	51,659 3 9	4,735 8 7	8,680 2 5
Total for 4 weeks	17,536	55,124 9 1	5,053 1 8	235,277 0	77,050 11 6	7,062 19 8	12,116 1 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,752	14,214 5 10	1,302 19 8	94,271 10	21,399 7 6	1,961 12 5	3,264 12 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	63 11 10	5 16 10	.....	95 15 5	8 15 11	14 12 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	20,521	63,211 7 2	5,794 7 8	316,925 10	80,902 8 0	7,416 1 3	13,210 8 11

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th January 1873, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,602½	1,050 0 0	105 0 0	6,390 0	519 0 0	51 18 0	156 18 0
Or per mile of railway	59	38 8 0	3 17 0	234 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	5 15 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	4,113	3,052 0 0	305 4 0	15,697 0	1,299 0 0	129 18 0	435 2 0
Total for 4 weeks	5,715½	4,102 0 0	410 4 0	22,087 0	1,818 0 0	181 16 0	592 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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[REGISTERED No. 50.]

No. 7 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 8th February 1873.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General.*
The Hon'ble F. L. BEAUFORT.
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH.
The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD.
The Hon'ble MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN.
The Hon'ble T. M. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR.

AND

The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor said—It is my duty formally to announce to you that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to refuse his assent to the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities. The Viceroy has been pleased to publish the reasons for that refusal in the *Gazette*, and you are probably already aware of them. I feel I owe to the Council some apology for having imposed upon them much labor which has come

to naught. I may say for my own part that I also very largely shared with the members of the Council that labor; and I may also say as some excuse for myself, that when I submitted the Bill to the Council I had no reason to anticipate the views on the subject of local taxation which are held by the present Head of the Government in India.

However, the Viceroy has refused his assent to the Bill; as I have said the reasons for that refusal have been published, and they will be laid before you. It only remains, then, for me to explain the course I propose to follow, and which I shall ask the Council to follow, in the state of things which now exists. I will refer to the letter announcing the reasons which induced the Viceroy to give his refusal in regard to one or two points in that letter as guiding our future course. The most important paragraph, perhaps, is this, which I will read to the Council:—

His Excellency says:—

"While, however, His Excellency has felt it to be his duty, for the above reasons, to withhold his assent from the Bill, he fully recognizes the fact that it contains many useful amendments of the existing law with respect to Municipalities in Bengal; and the discussions which have taken place in the Legislative Council of Bengal, have satisfied him that some changes in that law might be made with advantage."

That is paragraph 8 of the letter. It may be considered that that paragraph does to a certain extent invite us to reconsider this matter, to bring forward a new Bill embodying amendments and improvements on the existing law, such as the Viceroy might be willing to consider. I have fully considered that view of the case; but after due consideration I have come to the conclusion that I am not prepared to lay before the Council a new Municipal Bill of a general character. If the objections of the Viceroy had been of a partial character; if the situation had been such as that of the Government of India in regard to the Irrigation Bill which has lately been reconsidered by the Legislative Council of India after having been negatived by the Secretary of State; if the objections of the Viceroy had been, in any degree, of a particular, and not of a general character, then, probably a corresponding course might have been a proper course for us to follow. For instance, if the objections stated in the 5th paragraph of the Viceroy's letter had been the only objections, we might have tried another Bill. However much I may regret that His Excellency is opposed to the smallest modicum of compulsory rating in towns for primary education, that might be considered as a distinct and separate subject, and one which might be left apart from the Bill. On the other hand, with respect to the objection to the arrangement of Town Police imported into the Bill, I might have hoped that, when fully considered, His Excellency might have been persuaded to give his consent to that change in the management of the Town Police, which I thought a fair concession to the very distinctly expressed wishes of the people of towns in Bengal. The sections in the Municipal Bill which relate to the Police were, I believe, specially acceptable to the Native Members of the Council, as it reduced the burden of the Police in towns, and gave the Municipalities a greater control over the Police which they paid for. Again, His Excellency the Viceroy has expressed his disinclination that Municipalities should contribute, even voluntarily, towards the relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress. No doubt, our experience of the working of the Poor Laws in England has not been altogether favorable. And His Excellency has said that in extreme cases, in times of famine and very exceptional distress, contributions should be made from the general treasury. That is a view which I should not, as representing local interests, seem to contend against. I should be willing to remove that provision from the Bill, on the understanding that the Government of India will supply the necessary funds on occasions of famine which has been reserved as an Imperial as distinguished from a Provincial charge. Finally, the objections of the Viceroy to the provisions in the Municipal Bill which were substituted for Act VI of 1870, the Chowkeedaree Act, are of a character which might have made it desirable to separate that measure, and deal with it separately. As I have said, if the objections of His Excellency had been confined to all or any of these particular provisions, I should gladly have undertaken the labor of the preparation of a new Bill Also, if the